TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOLUME LXII. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894. NUMBER 39.

Poetry.

THE MOTHER'S OUTING.

Tie Lily's sash; and have you brought
the bag?
And did you close the windows? Come
here, Will!
Dear me! Your handkerchief looks like
a rag—
How warm you are! I wish you could
keep still;
Don't race about the boat. Yes; by-
and-by
We'll—Bridget, please don't let the baby
cry.

That is the Battery, and that's the—
Jess,
Come off that railing, and sit here by
me;
Or, stay with Bridget, if you like. I
guess
You'd better put your coat on. That's
the sea
Off there—you can't be hungry yet, my
son!
Where are the biscuits? And give Lily
one.

Bridget, why is the baby crying? Hush,
Ted, Lily, Jess! You mustn't romp
like that;
Just see those little steam tugs, how
they rush—
And watch the waves. Good gracious!
Mind your hat,
You'll lose it overboard—oh, oh, oh, oh!
You reckless, careless boy. I told you
so!

Your nice new hat! Didn't you hear me
call?
You'll be tanned black—run after Lily,
quick;
The boat rocks so, she's sure to get a
fall.
Jess, what's the matter? Are you
feeling sick?
You look so pale, lean down your little
head;
Get her some ice-water, and hurry, Ted.

Oh, don't eat peanuts! You want lem-
onade?
Why does the baby cry so? I'm afraid
I'll have to take him. Bridget, fetch
him here.
And see what those young mischiefs are
about.
I wonder why I ever bring them out?
—Madeline S. Bridges in Judge.

SUMMER'S DONE.

Along the wayside and up the hills
The goldenrod flames in the sun;
The blue-eyed gentian nods good-by
To the sad little brooks that run.
And so Summer's done, said I,
Summer's done!

In yellowing woods the chestnuts drop;
The squirrel gets galore;
Though bright-eyed lads and little maids
Rob him of half his store;
And so Summer's done, said I,
Summer's done!

The maple in the swamp begins
To flaunt in gold and red,
And in the elm the fire-bird's nest
Swings empty overhead;
And so Summer's done, said I,
Summer's done!

The barberry hangs her jewels out,
And gourds them with a thorn;
The merry farmer boy cuts down
The poor old dried-up corn;
And so Summer's done, said I,
Summer's done!

The swallows and the bobolink
Are gone this many a day;
But in the morning still you hear
The scolding, swaggering jay!
And so Summer's done, said I,
Summer's done!

A wonderful glory fills the air,
And big and bright is the sun;
A loving hand for the whole brown
earth
A garment of beauty has spun;
But for all that, Summer's done, said I,
Summer's done!
—Boston Transcript.

Miscellany.

"I'D RATHER BURN UP."

A Pretty Blonde's Dilemma While the House Was Burning.

Last Sunday, in the early evening, during a storm, a residence in the "West End" of Washington City was struck by lightning and set on fire. A lady of the household, a beautiful, entrancing blonde, was enjoying a bath, utterly oblivious of the danger to which she was exposed.

The other occupants of the house fled for refuge to their neighbors in their alarm and excitement, forgetful of the blonde. The bathroom was in the rear of the house. The first warning the lovely nymph had of any danger was a lusty rap on the bathroom door.

"Who's there? What do you want?" she called out.

"I'm a policeman, madam, the house is on fire and you want to get out."

"I won't!" she cried. "Go away from here."

"But, madam, the house is burning, and all the people have left it."

"I won't get out," she replied, beginning to cry in earnest. "How can I get out? I haven't got any clot-h-e-s." The policeman ran into a room, found a wrapper and passed it to the nymph over the transom. She ensconced herself in its ample folds and stepped into the hall.

Just then the firemen ran up the stairs bearing a hose. The lady gathered the wrapper closer about her, and in her embarrassment offered to retire to the bathroom. The policeman and a fireman gathered all the lady's apparel in sight, and putting it in the bathroom told the lady to attire herself as soon as possible.

She tried, but the articles of dress were not what they ought to have been. She found a pair of socks, but no stockings. She dressed as well as the incongruous apparel would permit, and the fireman escorted her to the outer door. When she saw the great crowd assembled she shrank back, saying: "I can't! oh, I just can't! I'd rather burn up!"

One of the firemen, perhaps a married man, saw the difficulty, or rather the man's socks, with no other foot covering. He quickly pulled off his rubber boots, and, passing them to the lady in the hall, said: "Jump into these, mum." She "jumped" into them and got safely to a neighbor's house.

FIRE SUPERSTITIONS.

Odd Notions About Combustion in Various Countries.

Where a fire burnes upon the hearth the Germans say that lightning never strikes.

In Cambridgeshire, England, there is a curious belief to the effect that a fire started by a lightning stroke can only be quenched with milk.

In Devonshire if a fire burns blue and dead it is thought to be a forerunner of death or disaster in that house.

When a Russian family moves from one house to another they always rake all the fire from the hearth of the old domicile and carry it in a closed pot to their new residence.

The Sicilians say that fire will not burn a man born on St. Paul's day (January 25), but that if a woman be burned upon that day the sore will never heal, and will eventually cause her death, according to the St. Louis Republic.

In Greece, when one peasant borrows fire from another's hearth to kindle his own, the owner of the fire must accompany the borrower to his home "to see the fire blaze," otherwise the one making the loan will have his house and goods destroyed by the devouring element.

In Wales and in Cornwall miners burn their hats upon the birth of a male child; if a girl be born his neighbors burn it for him.

A Reason for Joy.

The Visitor—Tommy, are you glad that school is about to begin?

Tommy—Yes, I am.

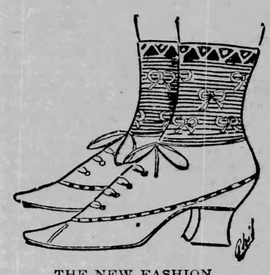
The Visitor—Why are you glad, Tommy?

Tommy—Because mamma gives me cookies when I say that before company.—Chicago Record.

WOMEN WEAR SOCKS.

The Style Originated as Usual in Paris.

A new terror threatens woman. Poor thing, she is as much pursued by dangerous foes nowadays as she was in the good old times when knights in armor had to ride continually to her rescue. The villain who still pursues her and makes her days one long anxiety and her nights a hideous dream, has changed, to be sure,



THE NEW FASHION.

and has become of the feminine gender. Some persons, given to elegant diction, call it Dame Fashion.

The latest danger with which woman's relentless foe threatens her is the sock. In Paris, according to a high fashion authority who has recently returned from there, the long stocking is doomed. Every one wears socks. Boys and girls in short trousers and skirts display a waste of pink flesh between the top of the ock and the bottom of their garments. There is, of course, not this same display in the case of the grown-up wearers of the sock, but there are sufficient other disadvantages to make up for this.

The agonies of the woman who is wearing these things for the first time are untold. If in a moment of absorption in other things she forgets the fact that she has discarded stockings, she is promptly recalled to a sense of her loss by the keen discomfort of her feelings. She can not, for an instant, remember what is the matter with her and the sickening conviction that her garter has slipped is the first explanation that occurs to her. Then she remembers, and her horror passes, but the discomfort remains.

Of course, socks are chilly. Of couse, they do away with the ornate and beautiful garter, with its jewelled clasp. Of course, they make the wearer keenly uncomfortable. She dreads a windy day as she would a plague. A step to a carriage or from a train

SOCKS FOR LITTLE ONES.

assumes a proportion which horrifies her. But she has the gratifying consciousness that she is wearing what fashion demands and that it sufficient to sustain most women in almost any emergency.

The socks which have appeared so far for feminine wearers are mainly black. So far silk and lisle thread are the only materials which have been made into these forms of foot gear. Tiny polka dots, embroidered in colored silks, adorn them. Clocks in pale blue, red, primrose yellow, Nile green and olive green are ornaments on others. Small flowers, rosebuds, forget-me-nots and tiny blossoms which it would puzzle the botanist to identify are also wrought in silk on the new socks.

This most uncomfortable fashion will probably reach New York simultaneously with the winter winds, slush and snow. It will be interesting to see how many women will court pneumonia and diphtheria by wearing socks, and how many will continue to wear long stockings and defy death.

JACKETS FOR OUR SAILORS.

Made by Sewing Women in the Employ of the Navy Department.

The natty uniforms of the sailors and marines of the United States navy are made by a corps of women employed by the quartermaster of the Brooklyn navy yard. They are well paid, and the position of tailoress or seamstress is eagerly sought for by women who earn a living by making garments. The waiting list of the bureau of employment contains more than 100 applicants. All work is done by the piece, and the wages vary from $2 to $12 a week.

The applicant must present her name to the civil service board. Her application must be signed by at least two reputable persons. Not only must she come well recommended as a seamstress, but the condition of the workshop is carefully considered. The quartermaster makes it a point that no work shall be done in sweat shops or in places where the clothing is likely to be infected.

Once appointed, the applicant visits the tailor shops of the navy yard, where she receives a bundle of goods to be made up into garments. The government furnishes all the trimmings and thread. From 20 to 80 bundles are issued every morning. It usually requires two days to finish the garments. The work is delivered and a new lot issued.

The overcoats are made of heavy cloth, and the maker receives $2.80 apiece. Drawers and undershirts for the men are made of 11-ounce and 7-ounce blue flannel. The seamstress is paid 15 cents for each. The maker is paid 66 cents apiece for cloth trousers and 50 cents for working trousers. Overshirts of heavy and lightweight flannels pay 65 cents apiece. Jumpers are made of white drilling at 50 cents each.

Some of these women have been in the employ of the navy yard from 15 to 20 years. The older employes are best paid, and make rarely less than $12 a week.

The garments are for the enlisted men only, as the officer supplies his own wardrobe. The uniforms are issued at the navy yard by the quartermaster.

A Lovely Position.

Fond Papa—What are you going to be when you are a man, my son?

Little Jasper—Goin' to be a coachman and drive out the ladies.

Fond Papa—Be a coachman, what for?

Little Jasper—O, they have such a nice time; I heard Tom say he had a bully time every time he drove out mamma and aunt Jennie.—Boston Courier.

An Inference Only.

"Do you believe in the transmigration of souls?" asked Mizer.

"Yes. Don't you?" said Hicks.

"Sometimes. What do you suppose I was before I became a man?"

"Oh, I don't know. A sponge, I guess."—Life.

Truthful Son.

Visitor (facetiously)—"And why, Tommy, do you ask after the welfare of my little boy so much?"

Tommy—"'Cause ma told me not to say anything about your scapegrace of a other son what's grown up."

FACIAL EXPRESSION.

Distinctive Traits of Character as Outlined on a Person's Visage.

The compressed lip so loved and so often misinterpreted by novelists is a sign of weakness rather than strength. It tells of perpetual conflicts in which the reserves are called into the fray. The strong will is not agitated into strenuous action by the small worries of the hour, and the great occasions which call for its whole forces are too few to produce a permanent impress of this kind upon the features. The commanding officer assured of his men's obedience does not habitually keep his lip muscles in a state of tension. Look at the sea-captain, the most absolute monarch on earth. He carries authority and power in his face, but it resides in his eye and the confident assurance of his easily set mouth. Every spar and shaft and muscle in his floating realm must obey him, and he knows it. This is probably a reason why the sea-captains and the engine-drivers show a certain similarity of type. The engine-driver can make his captive giant, strong as 10,000 men, obey the pressure of his fingers. His lips are usually calm, like those of the statutes of the wielder of thunder-bolts on Olympus. Who ever saw a man commanding a man-of-war or driving a locomotive with the contentions lip of a school-usher? The typical expressions of the members of those three liberal professions which Sir Thomas Browne says are all founded upon the fall of Adam are well enough recognized to have been long the prey of the caricaturist. The several distinctive traits of each, and the possible causes which give rise to them, are too complex to be dealt with in a single article. Speaking very generally, the cleric's face is indicative of authority of the thin-lipped kind, and of a dignified sense of the sanctity of his office. The doctor's jaw and mouth are less rigid, yet tell of decision. His eye is vigilant and sympathetic and his whole facial aspect conveys the idea of a fund of untapped wisdom. The lawyer's countenance is confident and confidential, with a pouncing alertness of the eye, and a prevailing expression of weighty perspicacity.—Dr. Louis Robinson in Blackwood's Magazine.

NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

Plans Being Prepared at the Navy Department for Those Vessels.

The bureau chiefs of the navy department are making good progress in the work of preparing the plans for the three new torpedo boats, authority for the construction of which is contained in the navy appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, says the Washington Star. The general design of the vessels has been determined upon, and the specifications will be prepared within the next two weeks. The vessels will have a general resemblance to the Ericsson, which is to be tried in Long Island Sound in a few weeks. They will have about ten tons more displacement, however, or about 130 tons in all.

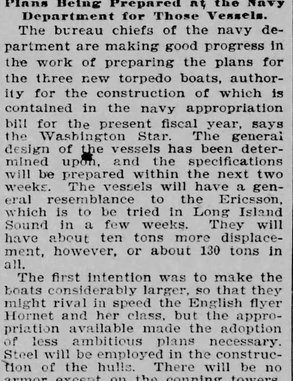
The first intention was to make the boats considerably larger, so that they might rival in speed the English flyer Hornet and her class, but the appropriation available made the adoption of less ambitious plans necessary. Steel will be employed in the construction of the hulls. There will be no armor except on the conning towers, which will have plates of about five inches in thickness as a protection against light rapid-fire guns and small arms. Twin screws, propelled by two separate engines, will drive the new boats, and as their boiler power will be slightly greater than that of the Ericsson, a speed of 25 knots an hour is counted on.

It is expected that the department will be prepared to invite proposals for the construction of these vessels by the middle of September, and the prediction is made that they will be completed and ready for active sea service by November, 1895.

LITTLE TOMMY MILLIGAN.

He Has Rescued Three People From Drowning.

Tommy Milligan, one of the brightest boys in Fitchburg, Mass., made his third rescue from drowning the other day. He made his first when only 8 years old. He is now 12. Tommy is small for his years. He is a Scotchman, having been born in Ayrshire January 2, 1882, and was 3 years old when he crossed "the big salt pond" with his parents. They landed in East Boston and lived there seven years. Tommy was 5 years old when he went in swimming the first



TOMMY MILLIGAN.

time. From that time Tommy improved every opportunity to go in swimming, to the great consternation of his mother and father. He could stay under the water longer than any of the other boys, and often when his mother was watching him he would remain under so long that she was frightened, thinking he was drowned. He was not quite 8 years old when he saved the life of a companion. They were bathing under a bridge on the narrow-guage railroad in East Boston, and the latter in diving struck his leg on a rock, the blow stunning him. He said nothing about the incident at home until several days after, when, as the boy he rescued was passing his home, he remarked to his mother: "That fellow came pretty near drowning the other day. I guess he would if I hadn't seen him in time." Angus McFarland, another East Boston playmate of Tommy's, is indebted to him for similar service rendered. While in bathing one day Angus walked off into a deep hole. It was high tide and he was going down for the third time when Tommy reached him and got him ashore. The latest to owe his life to Tommy's skill and bravery was a playmate named Carl Romans. The Romans boy dived from a boat, but was taken with a cramp and when he came up screamed for help. Tommy, who was on the shore with his clothes on, quickly undressed and swam out. Before he could reach the drowning boy he had gone down for the third time. Then Tommy plunged under the water and brought him to the surface. He was taken ashore and after a quarter of an hour's hard work recovered. He is now running about as well as ever.

A Useless Member.

"Mamma, have I an eye-tooth?"

"Yes, Johnny. Why?"

"Why, because if I have, I can't see anything with it."—Puck.

THE LITTLE THINGS OF DRESS.

Styles in Collars, Cuffs, Chemisettes and the Like.

The young person who has come back to town with the bodice of her dinner dress ruined and her tailor-made frock anything but a delightful garment to behold does not rush at once to her dressmaker and tailor with orders. Instead she buys a new vest, some new ties and a pair of new gloves, and trusts to these to make her presentable until such time as she can decide upon a new street dress. She has great and well-placed confidence in the effect of the accessories of dress. A new lace bib that will hide the dinner bodice and a crush collar of moss-green velvet to give it a new touch are all that she asks to tide her over the difficult period between getting back to town and getting some new frocks.

She finds this fall that linen collars have more pronounced points than ever; that there are cuffs which have points to correspond and fastenings just above the points; that four-in-hands will be more worn with cloth frocks than bow ties; that the latest four-in-hand ties

REAPPEARANCE OF THE CHEMISE.

into a smaller knot, and spreads into wider ends than ever; that shirt waists for fall wear all have standing collars, instead of the turnover ones she has been wearing all the summer; that the new gloves have bigger buttons and heavier stitching than ever; that links and studs of masculine severity and simplicity are liked; that handkerchiefs with embroidered edges are entirely out, and that the ones which have fashion's seal upon them have a narrow hemstiched border with a delicate pattern embroidered inside.

Broad lace collars that lie flat upon the bodice are also coming in. These are very deep and half cover the waist.

RATHER MASCULINE.

Collarettes made in yoke-shape of alternate bands of ribbon and lace are trimmed all around with chiffon ruffles. They come in various colors, but a quiet taste counsels black and white as the safest ones to choose.

SPEED OF TORPEDO CRAFT.

Some Astonishing Figures Yet to be Overcome.

How high will the speed standard be carried in torpedo craft? The Havoc, only a little while ago, made a record exceeding 27 knots. Shortly afterward it was eclipsed by another Yarrow boat, the Hornet, with 28. Now a Thorneycroft torpedo boat destroyer, the Daring, has outdone the Hornet. The figures chalked up on the Daring's funnels at the conclusion of her steam trials were 29.268. It is true that this great speed of 29 1-4 knots was not the average of her performance, but the best of three spins on the measured mile. Still it was, in its way, unequaled, and in spite of the great speed there was very little vibration, this drawback having been overcome in modern torpedo craft.

Will not the maximum in torpedo boats beat 30 knots? It certainly looks so now. The Decoy is the mate to the Daring, and, taking together the torpedo craft building or to be built on the Clyde, the Mersey, the Tyne, the Thames, and elsewhere, more than twenty new boats are aspirants for great speed records. Across the channel, too, M. Normand, it is said, expects to touch the 30-knot notch with his unfinished wonder, and presumably Shichau, of Elbing, will not yield the laurels he held so long, without a struggle to regain them. Perhaps 35 knots for torpedo boats and something like 30 for transatlantic steamers will be here before any young man living has grandchildren.—New York Sun.

His Meaning Illustrated.

A lawyer was cross-questioning a negro witness in one of the justice courts the other day and was getting along fairly well until he asked the negro was his occupation was.

"I'se a carpenter, sir."

"What kind of a carpenter?"

"They calls me a jack-leg carpenter, sah."

"What is a jack-leg carpenter?"

"He is a carpenter who is not a first-class carpenter, sah."

"Well, explain fully what you understand a jack-leg carpenter to be," insisted the lawyer.

"Boss, I declar I dunno how ter splain any mo' 'cept to say hit am jes de same diffunce twixt you an er fust-class lawyer."—Macon Telegraph.

The Tariff Reform Tragedy.

Senator Gorman—"When shall we three meet again?"

Senator Smith—"When the hurly-burly's done."

Senator Brice—"Fair is foul and foul is fair; hover through the fog and filthy air."

Speaker Crisp—"Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers."

The President—"Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake thy gory locks at me."

Speaker Crisp:—"My hands are of your color, but I shame to wear a heart so white."—New York Tribune.

Rough.

There is one thing that always makes us mad: To have a man take a circus ticket or a 15-cent cigar out of our vest pocket.—Atchison Globe.

Our Serial Story.

Copyright, 1894.

THE SWORD OF FATE

By HENRY HERMAN,

Author of "Through Golden Fire," "Scarlet Fortune," "His Angel," "Eagle Joe," "For Old Virginia," "The Great Beckleswaithe Mystery," &c.

CHAPTER XIX.

An early winter had burst upon the country by the Tamar. November had barely numbered its first days when a storm, such as has not been known within the memory of man, crashed over the land, leaving a trail of destruction and desolation in its path. Unroofed houses by the dozen, uprooted trees by the hundred, fields and meadows swamped by a deluge, mines flooded everywhere, throughout those parts people told one another the same tale of loss and misery.

Shortly after that the air became bleaker and the wind more biting, and snow fell at a period when it had never been known to whiten the hills in warm and cosy Devon. There it lay for days, and the country folk looked at one another in awe at the unaccustomed visitation.

At the Great Griffin mine the big buildings, the long sheds, the offices, the dressing floors, were empty. No smoke curled from the chimneys. Along th rows of cottages which had been built upon the estate for the miners and their families, pale, anxious faces and knitted brows could be seen at the doorways. Those homes were desolate. The breadwinners, often father, mother, sons, and daughters—whole families—every member of which in the good times had earned a mite towards the general keep, were standing about with idle hands and hungry stomachs.

Men, women, boys and lasses lolled about in knots, whispering to one another about the dreadful fate which had befallen the neighborhood.

"There's a curse on the land," they all said to one another, "since they drove the Squire and his family out of it."

And in their superstitious ignorance they pointed to one man as the cause of their misfortune. They had been so happy before Mark came into the county. Contented homes everywhere—plenty of work, plenty of food, plenty of everything. And now they were hungry, and their wives and babes were hungry—and hungry men are bad reasoners.

Mark would have been stoned and torn limb from limb had he dared to show himself among them.

At the Rosemary, the work of sinking the new shafts had been stopped owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the two score or so of men who had been employed temporarily were discharged.

The roads had become impracticable for heavy traffic, and the machinery which Huncoat had imported from Tyneside lay on the bank of the Tamar in the snow and mud.

At the Grange, as everywhere else, the premature winter had wreaked its havoc. Unattended and insufficiently cared for as the place was, it presented a picture of decay such as the previous owners would barely have dreamed of as possible.

But three or four rooms were inhabited in that great house. The rest were silent and empty, like a mortuary of departed fortunes.

Nellie kept herself busy in making the place as comfortable as she could for her father, and Huncoat had so far relented as to supply Mark with sums of money much beyond his actual requirements.

Of course Huncoat was wise enough in his generation to understand that even a man like Mark would not allow him to play the tyrant ad infinitum.

Storms and dead mines told heavily against the balance sheet, but there were the rents of the farms, of the houses, of the cottages, and Mark knew enough of business to be able to order Huncoat no longer to pay these into the account at the bank at Tavistock, which was closed to him by command of the court, but to keep them in the big safe in the mine office where the cash could be used for immediate purposes.

Huncoat, on his part, had changed his tactics from the moment when he had discovered in Nellie a new and novel attraction. He had relinquished his dictatorial manner, and played the part of the sympathetic and condoling friend to admiration.

"I believed that I would be able to hand over a fortune to you, Mr. Usselby," he said, and it grieves me to find that after all it is a mere pittance. But there—we will get over these bad times."

Mark vowed that the times were bad indeed. He had drawn between fifty and sixty pounds a week from Huncoat of late, and with the exception of an odd five pounds here and there, which he grudgingly handed to Nellie, every penny of it had gone into the insatiable coffers of one or other of the London outside brokers.

"Ah, if I were only in London;" he would say to himself. "If I were only able to watch the market from the tape, I'd make a fortune. But I'm tied down here, curse the place. I wish I'd never come back to it, nor ever heard of it again."

Huncoat listened to Mark's explanations of Stock Exchange figures and facts with a surprising patience and a grim enjoyment. He was undecided whether or not it were wiser to have Mark in Devonshire or send him back to London, and he pretended quite to understand the mysterious working of the system by which Mark hoped to transform a ten pound note into a million in the space of a few months. There was the little "if" which invariably came in at the wrong time and prevented the sudden advent of wealth. Mark always was just a quarter of an hour too late to take advantage of the turn of the market. At least so the stock and share dealers assured him—and, of course, stock and share dealers always speak the truth.

When Mark was still in London, Nellie had seldom been allowed to sit with him, even on Sunday evenings. His papers were always spread out all over the room, and she now and then moved and disturbed them, and he hated having his papers touched by anybody or anything.

But when the evenings became darker and longer he felt lonely in his great room, and an uncomfortable feeling of uncanny vicinity settled itself about him. He was a nervous man, and terribly afraid of ghosts.

Therefore, one evening when Nellie had placed his whisky and water on the table and was about to leave the room, he addressed her as gruffly as usual.

"And where are you going to now, please?"

"Back to the housekeeper's room, father," the girl answered.

"That's just like you," he retorted. "You don't care how lonely I am, and how miserable."

Nellie turned.

"Why, what do you wish me to do?" she asked in surprise.

He straightened himself up in his chair with an air of outraged dignity.

"If you had any appreciation of what are the duties of a daughter," he said, "you would sit here with me instead of idling elsewhere."

"I am never idle, father dear," remonstrated Nellie, "and," she added with a slight break in her voice, "I shall be very glad to sit here with you. I did not know that I might do so."

"You know it now," he answered. And the girl, doubting whether to feel glad or sorry, went out and brought her sewing, and sat down at the farthest end of the table—happy to be for ever so short a time so near her hero—her father.

"He is very harsh sometimes," she said to herself, "and very unjust, but then he does not mean to be unkind; I'm sure he doesn't."

Huncoat, since his first introduction to Nellie, and his walk with her to the Grange, had resorted to many devices to speak to the girl again.

In his cold, calculating fashion he imagined himself struck with Nellie's fresh, captivating, ingenious manner, admitting at the same time that the girl's possibilities of succession to a fortune were well worthy of consideration.

Nellie, however, barely ever left the housekeeper's room, and when she went abroad it was only on the most formal errands of necessity.

Once or twice Huncoat had met her on the road, and had doffed his hat in his politest manner, but had failed to engage her in conversation.

Nellie had seen a good deal of the world and the world's ways at the theater where she worked. She had not mingled with the crowd of vapid Plutuses who infest every stage door. From early morning until late at night she was mostly cooped up in that long wardrobe room up six flights of stairs, where the gas flared on an average sixteen hours a day.

She had seen the young dudes—and the old ones, too, for that—in their intrusions upon the women of the theater, and she had taken to herself a hearty contempt for the class.

Even she had had her persecutors. But then, they merely made her laugh when they did not make her angry. The only communication any of them had obtained from her was a sound slap in the face she administered to one of the litter who so far forgot himself as to follow her to her home.

She had met other men at the theater, of course, hard workers, from the stage manager to the struggling actor. But these she mostly passed her by with their eyes directed upon more gaudy prey, and she had watched them with a feeling of curious pity and amusement, according to their deserts.

Not one of these had seemed to be a man to her—such a man as, for instance, her father was—a man whom she could respect and love, even if he were harsh to her.

She had often deliberated within herself whether or nay the man would ever come to her—as he came to others of her sex—whose presence would be a pleasure—in whose eyes she could read the message of woman's mission on earth.

In the few spare moments she had on Sundays, she had read about such men, but she had never seen one of them.

When she first saw Huncoat, to all appearance a gentleman, straight-built and good-looking in his way, and so kindly in his speech and so warm in his manner to her, her little heart went out to him.

She was too proud to admit that she required Huncoat's protection against her father, and in good sooth she would have refused it. But when the mining agent came of an evening and seemed to go out of his way to be attentive to her, she pictured to herself a knight of old, attending upon his lady, and vowed that he could not have been more courteous than Huncoat was to her.

To Huncoat this period of storm and general vicissitude was one of personal delight.

Grace was actually polite to him, and had even condescended to address him, and on one occasion, when he met her at the postoffice at Tavistock, had bowed to him and asked him news of the Grange and about Mark and Nellie.

That was happiness enough to him, but he found himself in the seventh heaven, when, seemingly unconscious of what she did, Grace strolled out of the postoffice with him. He did not know whether he was walking on air, or flying as he moved by her side.

One question led to another—and he thought himself so clever that morning.

The momentary advantage was one to be made much of, and he was at his best. Indeed he seemed so hearty in his expressions of sympathy for Mrs. Usselby and Frank that he might have deceived any girl who knew less about him than Grace did.

Mrs. Pendre, Grace's aunt, lived on the outskirts of the little town over which the Duke of Bedford lords it so cavalierly, and Huncoat and Grace had arrived at the door of the little villa before Grace seemed to be aware that she was walking in Huncoat's company.

At her aunt's gate, Grace moved in seeming surprise.

"Why, Mr. Huncoat," she said, "you have actually walked home with me. What will aunt say?"

"What can she say, Miss Repton," replied Huncoat, "except that you have been in the company of a man who would cut off his fingers to serve you and yours."

She looked into his eyes, and he quivered with emotion under the gaze.

Do you really mean that, Mr. Huncoat?" she asked.

"Of course I mean it," was the answer, and he made an effort to speak as softly as he could.

"If I could only get myself to believe that," Grace retorted, and the latch clicked, and she entered the little garden.

He stood looking after her for a second's space, while she said to herself:

"I have set my bait. He's bound to fall into the net."

He in his turn, went back to Tavistock Station, happy in the thought that he was on the road to success.

"Time will work wonders," he said to himself. "She's the sort of wife I ought to have. That's the kind of creature for whom a man might commit crimes."

Even as he spoke, his fickle mind pictured to itself Nellie's face and Nellie's trim little figure as he had seen her bustling about the kitchens and the rooms at Usselby Grange. She was so comely and so homely, and yet so pleasant and so nice, in her cotton frock, always working like a slave, and still always so neat and clean, and he vowed to himself that it was a great shame that she should be so compelled to work her fingers to the bone.

And then there was the magic influence of the possible fortune in the event of Ralph's death, which gave Nellie a special halo of charms. If all went well, nigh on ten thousand a year dangled in the dim future. That was perhaps a richer prize than all Grace's stately beauty and smaller fortune combined.

He was a practical man, and thought it wise to imitate the example of certain young ladies who find it convenient to have two strings to their bows, and he thought it might not be unprofitable to give Nellie a practical illustration of his interest in her warfare.

Nellie was surprised, but very pleased indeed, when one morning a young woman arrived at the Grange, from Plymouth, and brought a letter showing that she had been engaged by Huncoat. The letter further contained ten pounds in gold, and ran as follows:

Dear Miss Usselby:—I was in Plymouth the day before yesterday, and remembering how short you are of help at the Grange, I have engaged as general servant the young woman, Martha Collins, who will bring you this note. I have also taken the liberty of enclosing ten pounds, and would ask you to be kind enough to in future apply to me for any money you may require for household expenses. I will see that as soon as possible another servant and a gardener are engaged for you, as I notice the garden and place generally are going to ruin, and I am responsible for it.

"This arrangement will relieve you of the trouble of applying to your father for money, and as Mr. Usselby seldom cares to be bothered with household accounts, I think it will be a convenient one."

Nellie could have cried for joy. She did not at all mind hard work, but she had been so sorely driven of late, and had never been able to keep up with the works as it rose.

And then she always dreaded to ask her father for money, and it was such a relief to her to be able to get what was necessary without being growled at for every sovereign.

What a man Huncoat seemed to her. How kind, how considerate, how different from all others she had met, except her father. Of course no one could be more manly or more worthy of love than Mark.

A day or two afterwards another servant and a gardener arrived, and the result was that she actually could find time of an afternoon and evening to put on a dress she had made for herself a couple of years before.

It was made of cashmere and silk. She had bought two old dresses from one of the ladies at the theatre, and out of these she had fashioned for herself a dress which was of dainty construction and fitted her like a glove.

Huncoat came that evening, and for the first time saw her dressed in a style above the station of a housekeeper at most.

She seemed to him extremely pretty. He thought he had not before that noticed many points of attraction which then flashed upon him.

"I am so thankful to you, Mr. Huncoat," Nellie said to him. "I really cannot find words to express my feelings."

"Don't mention it," he replied, taking her little hand for the first time. "I am only too happy if I can be of the slightest service to you."

The touch of his hand sent the blood into Nellie's cheeks, and he felt the little fingers quiver within his own as she quietly withdrew them.

"I don't know which it is to be," he said to himself as he rode home that night. "I know what I shall do. I shall keep them both going."

CHAPTER XX.

Mark Usselby, his idiosyncrasies and Stock Exchange lunacies notwithstanding, was shrewd enough to perceive that Huncoat had become curiously attentive to Nellie. Of course, he had also noticed that his daughter no longer required contributions from his purse towards the household expenditure. But he had been so accustomed to that style of things before he left London, that he troubled himself not to inquire into the how or by what means.

He suspected that Huncoat had something to do with the arrangement but so long as he was not called upon, it mattered not to him how the money was provided.

He had taken a hearty dislike to the mine agent, upon whom he looked as a usurper of his rights, as previously he had looked upon Ralph.

In somethings, to his mind, Huncoat was worse than Ralph. In others he was preferable and decidedly tolerable.

When Huncoat disgorged golden, sovereigns he was emphatically nice, and an advantageous connection, but when Huncoat lorded it over him an attempted to teach him how he ought to conduct himself towards people in general, and Nellie in particular, he was the most objectionable person on earth, one of the people St. Patrick should have wiped out with the frogs and snakes, and lizards.

With all that Mark was sensible enough to perceive that as matters stood, Huncoat would be a covetable son-in-law.

A daughter is a creature to be bullied, to be made to slave for one's comfort, and a son-in-law being a connection of one's daughter's ought by all lines of reasoning to be similarly constituted and used.

It is true he had a slight doubt in his mind whether Huncoat would permit himself to be ridden over roughshod, but that, of course, was a matter of speculation, and Huncoat under any conditions of subjugation was better than Huncoat under none.

Another point weighed with Mark. He had wandered about the house from room to room, and had gone into chambers which he had not entered since his boyhood. He had been up to the old nursery where he and Ralph had played and romped and fought with one another when they were children.

The memory of those days, long wiped out of his mind, had come back into it on a sudden with unwelcome luridness. Of late he had never thought of his early years, and in his standing grievance against his brother their joint boyhood had been unremembered.

But when he entered the big, old-fashioned room, with its diamond paned window and the faded green damask curtains behind which he used to hide from his brother, a dream of former years revealed itself to him, and he thought of Ralph and himself as children.

He had been stony hard in his accusations against Ralph, but that thought softened him a trifle, and made him wonder and ponder.

He remembered Ralph as a boy, and one scene he thought he saw vividly. He had quarrelled with Ralph, and had called Ralph a liar, and had hit his brother in the face. Ralph had said: "Mark, you are so much littler than I am, I don't want to thrash you," and had resented neither the insult nor the blow.

That wicked, marble heart softened at the memory, and Mark fancied that perhaps Ralph, after all, had one or two good points.

He had not thought of these lately, but now they obtruded themselves upon him with objectionable force.

He had gone out of the room as out of a dream of a past life, a dream partly pleasant, partly bitter—bitter through his own seasoning.

When he returned to the library below he found Huncoat in animated converse with Nellie, and he thought that if ever it came to a battle between Ralph and himself, Huncoat might be an enviable ally, if his friendship could be trusted. And he went a little further—Huncoat as a son-in-law was bound to be an ally.

With this train of thoughts he, on a sudden, discovered a new sphere of usefulness for his daughter. He had never given Nellie's personal appearance and her girlish attractiveness a moment's consideration. As long as she cooked his chops just underdone enough, as long as she boiled his eggs to the exact point at which he liked them, as long as his socks were neatly darned, and his room swept without his papers being disturbed, he did not care whether Nellie was a Hottentot, or a giant, or a dwarf. She was simply a chattel, or perhaps shall we say a serviceable beast of burden.

He did not call her either of these names, but he acted toward her as if she were such.

But now he found to his surprise that Nellie was pleasant to look at, and that even Huncoat probably thought so.

Immediately there sprang into his mind an idea, grown out of his innate selfishness, namely, that Nellie had neglected her duties for years past in not dressing herself more brightly and nicely than she had been accustomed to. And as he pondered over this, he came to look upon himself as an injured and outraged parent.

Nellie ought years ago to have made herself look as nice as she did that evening, and ought years ago to have attracted a desirable son-in-law, who could make life easy for him, and give him as much money as he could spend.

He determined, there and then, that Nellie should thenceforth dress herself like a lady and not like a servant. How she was to do it, and at whose expense, he neither thought nor cared. It was her duty to be dressed like a lady, and she should do so, or he would know the reason why.

That evening, when Huncoat had left the room, Nellie sat in her chair musing. A new-born happiness wrapped her as in a fairy gauze. She had loved her father all her life, with that devotion of which martyrs are fashioned. For no other man had she ever entertained a feeling outstepping that of respect at most. That indescribable thrill which awakens a girl from the dream of childhood and makes her a woman, had not yet vibrated through her frame. She knew love as applied to her parent, but the word had no meaning to her toward any other man.

She had read love stories by the score, and had often questioned herself whether it would really be pleasant to love a man. But she had never seen the man whom she could have loved.

Huncoat that evening had been more than kind to her, and she had never heard a man speak to her as softly as he had done. No man's fingers had ever touched her own and made her blood rush through her veins.

The little head swam with the delicious din of her unanswered self-questioning. She knew that she was more pleased that evening than she had ever been in her life, and that Huncoat's presence inspired her with a sensation that was strange, unaccountable, and enjoyable.

"I wonder why I like him to come here?" she asked herself. "I wonder why the room seems so bright and I am so happy?"

Her father returning from his walk to the grim with Huncoat aroused her from her reverie. The light of the shaded lamp fell upon Nellie and glowed on the comely face and along the lines of the trim, girlish figure.

The old boor, stalking into the room with his hand behind his back, looked at her for a few seconds' space, and Nellie wondered what was the matter that her father stood at her so attentively. Was there anything wrong with her appearance or dress?

"So you can make yourself look something like a lady?" grunted Mark. "Why haven't you done so before?"

Nellie knew not whether to take this as a compliment or an onslaught, and trembled.

"I am glad you like my dress, father," she said. "It is not an expensive one, and I have had it for two years."

It was worse than he had imagined. He had been cheated out of Nellie's lady-like appearance for four and twenty months past.

"Then why the dickens didn't you put it on before?"

The tears started to the girl's eyes. Nellie was in a mood for tears at that moment. Her little heart was full, and the salt drops started unbidden.

"I never had time to think of dress, father," she said, "but since you like this I will put it on as often as you wish."

"Do it then," he grunted. "Don't let me have to say anything more about it,—and another thing," he added, "be civil to Huncoat, be pleasant to him—you can be pleasant if you try, I suppose."

"Of course I will be pleasant to Mr. Huncoat," Nellie sobbed. "I have no reason to dislike him."

"A word's as good as a sermon," he snarled. "You know what I mean. You are not bad looking, and Huncoat might be a decent husband to you, though he is a brute to me."

She had never thought of Huncoat as a husband, but since her father mentioned him in that way she was bound to think of the possibility.

The phrase "M

THE COMTE DE PARIS

LAST OF THE BOURBON LINE AND ROYALIST LEADER.

Uncrowned King of the Monarchial Party in France—His Services in the Union Army.

With the passing away of Louis Philippe Albert, Compte de Paris, the royalist party in France has lost its uncrowned king and acknowledged leader. Ever since the Compte de Chambord, who represented the idea of royalty by divine right, passed away, the entire French royalist party with the exception of a numerically unimportant faction, that prided itself on being "plus royaliste que le roi," has followed the leadership of the grandson of the citizen king, Louis Philippe, who, like his cousin, the Compte de Chambord, passed pretty much the whole of his life in waiting for something to turn up that would place him on the throne of France.

Born in 1838, he became, by the death of his father, who was killed in a carriage accident in 1842, the immediate heir to the crown his grandfather, Louis Philippe had picked up when Charles X. dropped it in his flight from Paris after the "Three Glorious Days" of July, 1830. When he was ten years of age the Compte de Paris was, with King Louis Philippe and the rest of the royal family, swept out of France by the revolution of 1848. Too young to remember his father's death, the Compte de Paris doubtless recalled to the day of his death the scene when his brave mother took him and his brother to the Chamber of Deputies, only to escape therefrom at the peril of their lives, his younger brother being separated from him in the confusion, and only restored to his mother's arms two

COMTESSE DE PARIS.

days afterward at Bligny, near Orsay. After many perils the fugitives succeeded in crossing the frontier at Versiers, thence going to reside at Eisenach in a country house belonging to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Wiemar. In 1849 the Duchess came to England to be near the exiled king and queen and their family.

Louis Philippe died in 1850, and ever afterward, throughout his youth, his early manhood and his maturer years the Compte de Paris occupied the position of a pretender to the French throne.

During the Napoleonic epoch of the Second Empire very little was heard of the Compte de Paris, who had lived quietly in England, where he had been educated under the eye of his mother, the Duchess of Orleans, who by birth was a princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The only time during this period of his life that the Compte de Paris came prominently to public view was in 1861, when, accompanied by his brother, the Duke de Chartres, and his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, he came to America to offer his services to the United States government as a volunteer in the war for the Union. This period of his career is recounted below.

After his return to Europe from America the Comte de Paris ceased for a while to be a prominent public personage. He continued to reside in England and to devote himself to writing on historical and other subjects in the English periodicals.

The overthrow of Napoleon III. and the downfall of the Second empire at last gave the Comte de Paris an opportunity to return to France. The Third republic, very soon after it was established, fell into the hands of a coalition of royalists (Bourbons and Orleanists) and imperialists, which, while powerless because of their inability to agree on the main point, to bring about a monarchical restoration, were at least able to agree upon allowing each other an open field and no favor.

For a while it seemed very probable that the monarchy would be restored either in the person of the Comte de Chambord or in that of the Comte de Paris, but as the two wings of the royalist party were unable to agree, and as the imperialists refused to help either to the throne, the French people at last got tired, and by degrees became for the most part good republicans. When the Comte de Chambord died the monarchical party in France acknowledged the Comte de Paris as the rightful heir to the throne, and he began to sign himself "Philippe," thereby indicating that if he succeeded in getting into power he would reign as Philippe VII., and not as Louis Philippe II.—as King of France, and not as King of the French—a distinction which was of no little importance to the legitimists of the royalist party.

In 1886 the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, the Princess Amelie, married Prince Charles of Portugal, and this was made the occasion of a royalist demonstration which naturally angered French republicans. A campaign was started in the republican press against the Comte de Paris and the other Orleans princes. They were accused of working openly against the republic; it was asserted that they were spending large sums in preparing a conspiracy and that they were intriguing with foreign governments. The result was that a law was passed by the French parliament exiling the Comte de Paris, his eldest son and all other persons who were the direct descendants of any sovereign who had ever ruled over France.

As soon as this law was enacted the Comte de Paris left France and took up his residence in England. From this country he issued, whenever an occasion presented itself, manifestos, the burden of which was that the men who were ruling France had lost the confidence of the people, and that the country could only find safety in a return to monarchical principles and in a monarchical government.

The Comte and Comtesse de Paris have six children—two sons and four daughters. The eldest of the sons, Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans, will, on the death of his father, be recognized by the royalist party in France as the legitimate heir to the throne. He was born in England and is now in his 26th year. He came somewhat prominently before the public a half dozen years ago when, on reaching his 20th year, he returned to France and offered himself for military service. For this violation of the law of exile the young Duke was arrested, tried, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, of which he, however, only served a few months, he was pardoned and released by President Carnot. The act of the young prince was doubtless prompted by political motives, but it entirely failed in bringing about a revival of royalist enthusiasm in the masses of the French people.

The eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris is the present queen of Portugal. She resembles her mother,and was brought up simply, partly in the English method, and her taste for out of door amusements was of course nurtured.

The other children of the Comte de Paris are the Princesses Helene, Isabelle and Louise, and Prince Ferdinand. The eldest of the four is 23 and the youngest, Prince Ferdinand, was born ten years ago.

When he offered his sword to Gen. McClellan, who was in command of the Army of the Potomac, the Comte de Paris did it with the utmost modesty and an utter absence of lingual fireworks. Gen. McClellan read his nature like an open book, and trusted him accordingly. He and his brother, the Duke de Chartres, were made staff officers, with the rank of captain. Serving with them on the staff was their friend the late John Jacob Astor. Both the distinguished foreigners were obedient, well behaved and thoroughly acquainted with the duties of their positions. The Comte de Paris was repeatedly intrusted by Gen. McClellan with many important and dangerous commissions, all of which he fulfilled with credit and ability. He would accept no emolument for his services, preferring to act simply as a "student soldier.' Gen. Horace Porter was one of the Count's fellow aides on Gen. McClellan's staff. The

COMTE DE PARIS.
(In Uniform of a Captain of the Union Army.)

commander of the Army of the Potomac was at that time in the full enjoyment of popular favor. Serving on his staff and brought into close relations with "Little Mac," the young soldier naturally conceived a deep admiration for him. This was plainly manifested later on, when the Count published that remarkable book, the "History of the Civil War in America." For more than a year the Count participated in the varying fortunes of the Army of the Potomac.

In April, 1862, the young Frenchman, who was known as Captain Louis Philippe d'Orleans, took part in the seige of Yorktown. Later on he was an active participant in the engagements around Richmond, where he acquitted himself with great gallantry. These battles lasted seven days before Gen. McClellan began his retreat. Shortly after this exciting period in the young count's life, France began to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. This led to diplomatic complications, which rapidly deepened into a decided coolness between the two countries. There was a possibility of war, and the young man did not, of course, relish the thought of opposing the flag of his native land. He resigned his commission notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Gen. McClellan to induce him to remain. The French volunteer had greatly endeared himself to his brother officers by his gallant service and his courteous demeanor, and much regret was expressed at his resignation.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Antarctic Discovery.

E. F. A., Pleasant Grove, Minn., asks: "What are the main expeditions that have explored the Antarctic continent, and how near to the South Pole did each get?"

The South Pole regions are even colder than the corresponding Northern latitudes, and the ocean is continually lashed by storms. The Southern Pole is covered by an immense ice-cap, thousands of feet thick, probably, and this is the reason for supposing it is land. In 1821, Trinity Land, lying south of the South Shetland islands, in about latitude 62 degrees south, was discovered by Howell, an Englishman; Palmer, an American, discovered Palmer's Land, to the westward of Trinity Land, but forming part of that same coast-line; and still further to the south and west, Bellinghausen, a Russian explorer, discovered Alexander's Land. Weddell, an English explorer, next reached 74 degrees, 15 minutes south, but discovered no land. Enderby's Land, 67 degrees, 37 minutes south, longitude 50 degrees east, and Graham's Land, a still further extension southwestward of Palmer's Land, were discovered by Biscoe, in 1831 and 1832. In 1837 and 1838 Dumont d' Urville and Balleny made unimportant explorations; and in 1839 the French and American governments each sent an expedition of discovery. Dumont d' Urville was the French commander, and Lieutenant Charles Wilkes commanded the American fleet of vessels. On January 16, 1842, Wilkes discovered land about latitude 61 degrees south, longitude 160 degrees east. The expedition followed the indications of land westward for several days, and afterward sailed for several weeks along the front of an immense ice field, which Wilkes believed to be the edge of the ice-cap over an Antarctic continent. Islands lay all about his course a little further to the north. The French expedition also discovered a considerable extent of coast in the same quarter. In January, 1841, Capt. James Clarke Ross, with an English expedition, discovered a line of coast trending southward from a point near latitude 70 degrees, 41 minutes south, longitude 172 degrees, 50 minutes east. Here are mountains 9,000 to 12,000 feet high, of volcanic origin; one active volcano was named Mt. Erebus, and an extinct crater near by, Mt. Terror, after Ross's two vessels. Since 1841 no discoveries of importance have been made.

Ocean Bottom Temperature.

M. C., Columbus, O., asks "the cause of the low temperature at the ocean bottom."

It has been found that the law which is constant for the earth must be inverted for the sea. The farther we descend into the interior of the earth, the higher is the temperature; but the deeper we dip into the sea, the lower is the temperature of the water. Recent observations tend to show that an almost glacial coldness prevails over the whole deep sea bed in both hemispheres, extending even to the tropics. This phenomenon is explained by reference to the currents of the ocean, one of the chief causes of which is the difference of temperature at the surface. Sea water does not freeze until it is cooled down to about 28 degrees, and, unlike fresh water, it continues to grow heavier down to that point. The effect of the intense cold of the polar regions is thus said to cause a constant sinking down of the surface, and to establish a current of ice cold water along the bottom toward the equator; while to supply the place of what sinks down, an indraught or northward flow takes place on the surface, which brings the warm water of the temperate and tropical regions toward the poles. This is the general theory of the vertical circulation of the ocean, and explains the cause of the low temperature which prevails at the bottom of the ocean.

International Lessons.

"S. S. Supt," Lenora, Kan., asks: "Will you please give an account of the origin of the international system of Sunday school lessons?"

The system of international Sunday school lessons was inaugurated by the fifth International Sunday School convention, held in Indianapolis in 1872. The leading spirits in this movement were Mr. B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, and Bishop J. H. Vincent, of Topeka, Kan. A committee of five clergymen and five laymen was appointed at that time, representing the leading denominations, and were instructed to select a series of lessons, covering what is called a course of seven years. When this course was completed, a new committee was appointed of fifteen men, who selected another course of seven years; then a third committee was appointed, who selected a similar course for seven years. All three of these courses have been completed. In January, 1891, the fourth course was entered upon, which covers six years instead of seven. The lesson committee does nothing but select the passage of Scripture and a suitable Golden Text and title. The expositions of the lessons are by the various denominations, and conform to the various denominational teachings to which they hold.

About Ex-President Harrison.

M. W. S., Tellsburg, Kas.: The story to which you allude was printed in the Blade at the time copied from some San Francisco paper. In substance it was this: that when ex-President Harrison went to Leland Stanford University to deliver his series of lectures, he was given a room in one of the buildings, which also contained a number of students' rooms. Some of Mr. Harrison's friends placed in his room some California wines, for him to use if he chose. The students found it out, and as there is a strict rule at the university that no liquors shall be taken into the buildings where the students room, some of the latter, by way of a joke, went to Mr. Harrison's room and abstracted the wine. It is a rule that if any property is destroyed or missing from a building, and the person doing it can not be found, the students rooming in that building shall pay for it. After Mr. Harrison returned East, the person in charge of the building, whoever he was, attempted to make the students in that building pay for the missing wine. They naturally objected. What the end was, we never heard. It is a trivial thing, in any view, and we find it difficult to see how any one could do more than laugh over it.

White House Expenses.

W. P. T., Burlington, Ia.: Out of his salary of $50,000 a year the President of the United States pays all the household expenses of himself and family, including wages of the family cook, waiters and other domestic servants; also butcher's, grocer's and market bills. But all White House expenses that are of a public kind, including state dinners and other public entertainments, are paid out of a separate appropriation. Besides, as the White House is only the temporary residence of the President, all expenses of furniture, repairs, care and maintainance of the house and grounds are paid by the government and not out of the President's salary. The White House is not only the residence of the President and his family, but also the headquarters of the President for the transaction of public business. He has a room in the Senate end of the Capitol, but seldom uses it except during the closing hours of the life of a Congress, when it is necessary to be convenient to the two houses in order to sign bills promptly.

Deporting Alien Criminals.

S. N. G., writes: "A Populist said, in my hearing, that neither the Republican or Democratic parties had ever deported foreign criminals or paupers. I knew it to be false, but could not dispute him. Could you give any statistics as to the number and when deported?"

The question of restricting immigration is a new one, and was never discussed until within a few years. Mr. Harrison was the first President to call attention to this matter in one of his messages to Congress, and the first steps were taken to check pauper immigration during his term. We have not the figures as to the number actually sent back; but as soon as the law went into operation, requiring the steamship companies to return those refused admission, their agents in Europe began to be very careful about selling tickets to persons who would probably be sent back.

Russia and Turkey.

P. M. H., Longmont, Col., asks: "Will you please tell me when the Russian mortgage on Turkey becomes due, and for how much?"

You have fallen into an error, evidently. Russia holds no money mortgage on Turkey. Governments do not give mortgages. Probably what was meant is the steady policy of Russia, attributed to her since the days of Peter the Great, to conquer Turkey in Europe, and fix the capital of the Russian empire at Constantinople. Russia would have done so any time within the past century and more had not the other Great Powers of Europe opposed it. They regard the maintenance of the Turkish empire as a necessity to preserve the balance of power in Europe.

Our Wheat Crops.

W. M. C., Liberal, Mo.: Barring the big crops of 1891 and 1892, it seems that the per capita production of wheat in the United States has not increased in the last twenty years. In 1870 the population of the United States was 38,558,371, and the wheat crop 287,745,026 bushels. This was a per capita of a trifle less than 7½ bushels. In 1890 the population was 62,622,250 and the wheat crop 399,262,000 bushels, which was a trifle more than six and one-third bushels to each head of population. In 1893 the population was about 66,000,000, and the wheat crop 396,200,000 bushels, a per capita of almost exactly six bushels. In 1891 the crop reached the enormous total of 611,780,000 and in 1892 it was 515,646,000 bushels. No doubt the wheat markets of the world still feel the effect of these big crops.

About Colors.

A. E. P., Kempton, Ind., asks: "Is white a color? If a man was preparing to have his house painted white, and some one should ask him what color he intended to have it painted, should the answer be 'white,' or 'no color at all?'"

The statement still found in some text books that white is not a color, but a mixture of the seven colors of the solar spectrum, is not correct. It ought to be apparent that a mixture of colors is as much a color as either of the ingredients. White and black are correctly called colors.

Labor Day

J. C. S., Lawrence, Kan., writes: "In a recent issue of The Blade I read on the editorial page that Congress had passed the bill making Labor day a national holiday. In the weekly issue of August 30, in naming a list of bills on the calendar of the House and Senate, you name this bill as one that has not been acted upon. How is this?"

The latter statement is an error on the part of the person who made up the list for the Associated Press. The bill making Labor day a national holiday was passed by both houses and signed by the President, and is therefore a law.

To Make Plug Tobacco.

We are indebted to the courtesy of E. F. A., Pleasant Grove, Minn., for the following reply to a querry from R. M., of Boston, Wash.:

First cure and sweat your tobacco. Then sprinkle with the following: Tonqua beans, 1 oz.; licorice, 6 oz.; sugar, 1 lb.; water, 1 gallon. Macerate and mix thoroughly before using. Sprinkle until pliable, roll the leaves in one-tenth pound packages, and press, then press into blocks. Vanilla may be used instead of tonqua beans.

The Cleveland Children.

A. C., Reading, Kan., asks, "whether Ruth Cleveland was born in the White House or not."

Ruth Cleveland, the first child of President Cleveland, was born October 3, 1891, at the home of her parents on Madison avenue, New York City. Baby Esther was born in the White House in 1893.

Miscellaneous.

J. M. M., Zeandale, Kan.: Your question concerning sweet potato vines has been handed the editor of the Farmstead. Watch that department for an answer.

P. F. T., Coldwater, W. Va.: Your question about preventing mold in jellies in glasses has been handed the Household editor.

W. W. A., Napoleon, Mich., asks for a recipe for giving oak the antique finish. Will some one send a tried formula for publication which is known to be good?

Mrs. S. A. H., Penfield, O.: The only way to get a copy of an Ohio official ballot is from some official who has them in charge. Make arrangements to get one the day after the November election.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges are no higer in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

COLOR AND TONE.

The Human Race is Ascending the Color Scale.

Harper's Weekly discusses very entertainingly, and in a tone of sympathetic speculation, a theory of color announced at the university extension summer meeting in Philadelphia by the lecturer on esthetics, Rev. William Bayard Hale, of Middleboro, Massachusets. Mr. Hale's theory is based on the analogy between color and tone—an analogy so close that it has often been made the basis for important inferences, both scientific and poetic. Both tone and color being the result of vibrations that produce the one or the other, according to the rate, the solar spectrum appears to be a sort of octave of color, in which red is likened to a low musical tone and purple to a high one. It is therefore inferred that both color and tone are present everywhere; that there is a difference of tint between musical notes and a difference of sound between shades of color, as crimson and orange; that literally a concerto is also a picture and a painting a symphony; that the world is filled with color and harmonious sound which, with keener senses, we should perceive. In this connection Prof. Bell's marvelous discovery of the photophone is worth remembering, whereby waves of light are made to transmit speech without the medium of a wire, as in the telephone.

The fact that many ears are not sensitive either to tones low or high in pitch which other ears easily perceive, and that the ability to hear high tones is cultivable, is made to serve an ingenious and fascinating theory that it is likewise possible to cultivate a sensibility to the higher colors. It must be admitted that this theory yet lacks effective demonstration. But the author holds that the human race is gradually ascending the color scale, and that civilization has distinctively refined our sensitiveness to the higher tints. The savage love of red, the devotion of uncultured and inferior races to yellow, are cited in evidence, and it is asserted that the more delicate tints like violet, lilac and lavender, have waited until now for appreciation.

This theory justifies the illuminists—that school in painting that sees purple and violet everywhere; and the belief is held to be warranted that its adherents really do detect with keener eyes those tints of high pitch invisible to common sight, as shrill tones are inaudible to untrained ears. But why, it may be pertinently asked, do they depict these purples and violets that the common eye does not detect in nature in such a way that the common eye at once is struck by them in their pictures? Should not the same delicacy of perception find correlation a corresponding delicacy in representation?

In the light of this theory the facts of color blindness—which means blindness to red, a low, coarse color—indicate superior refinement. Among Indians less than one per cent are color blind, while civilized men average four per cent, but have no difficulty with the other end of the spectrum; civilization thus appearing to be exterminating a sensitiveness to red. The inference from the fact that the low average of red blindness among women and Indians is about the same, and that the purple style of painting rarely finds favor among women, is hardly complimentary to the gentler sex as subject to civilizing influences!

It is true that some of the most artistic and refined of men are blind to red. The poet Whittier was one of these. But the great majority of such men have normal vision, and we have yet to hear that the finest musicians are prone to color blindness.

We fear that this generalization—like that which gladstone once advanced as to color sensitiveness of the Greeks and other ancients—will prove radically defective under scientific scrutiny.

Dyspepsia Cured

"My wife has been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have perfectly cured her. At times the lightest food would distress her terribly. She could not sleep and had dreadful sick headaches. She tried different medicines, but none did her any good. At last Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and two bottles gave relief—made her perfectly well. She is not now troubled

Mrs. Otis Merritt

with any sick headaches nor bad feelings, can eat heartily and sleep well." OTIS MERRITT, Addison, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are mild and gentle.

A YACHTING MAIDEN

You should see her in her tailor
Gown without a flaw or fleck—
Just the triggest little sailor
Ever trod a deck!
Happier where the wild winds whistle
Than within her garden-plot;
Though the rising billows bristle
Caring not a jot.

All the changing moods of ocean
In her eyes, from breeze to lull;
In her every poise and motion
Graceful as a gull.
On her cheeks the rarest flushes
Of the shingle's fairest shell;
In her voice the peaceful hushes,
Not the angry swell.

Soon there'll be an embarkation
On the matrimonial sea,
And the craft in preparation
Is for her and me.
We shall seek those isles not mapped in
Any chart—the Isles of Fate;
She will play the part of captain,
I shall be—first mate!

—Clinton Scollard.

PETER MINUIT'S MISTAKE.

He Lost Money When He Bought Manhattan Island for $24.

History tells us that 268 years ago, or in 1826, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians and paid for it $24 in merchandise.

It has usually been thought that Peter took advantage of the ignorance of the untutored savage and made an excellent bargain for himself.

No doubt but that Peter thought it a good trade, particularly when he considered the value of lots after the streets would be laid out, Central Park improved, Brooklyn bridge built and the island had a population of two millions; for Peter was a shrewd real estate speculator and looked a long way ahead with a correct, prophetic eye.

Notwithstanding all of Peter's shrewdness and foresight he made the mistake of his life and lost millions of dollars by his purchase.He didn't stop to figure interest.

Since 1526 the rate of interest in this country, where money has always been in demand, has ranged from 6 per cent up to highway robbery. It will be conservative to say that 8 per cent is a fair average.

Now, if Peter had loaned his $24 at 8 per cent compound interest from then until this date, what would its value be, compared with the value of Manhattan Island?

At 8 per cent compound interest, money will double once in about nine years. Now, there have been twenty-nine times nine years, and seven years more, since Peter made his purchase. Then, if he had loaned his $24 he would have nearly $400,000 at the end of the first one hundred years, and more than $200,000,000 at the close of the second century, while in 1894 his principal of $24 would have grown to be $20,000,000,000—the value of Manhattan Island many times over.

So, in fact, the Indians got the best of the bargain, and no doubt they chuckled over the situation as they walked through Baxter street with the $24 worth of merchandise in their arms.—New York Herald.

THE CORRECT THING.

And the Thoughtful Man Was Correct, as Usual.

"Yes," said the salesman to the thoughtful man who stood in front of his counter, "we have something very fine in stockings."

"I suppose so," said the thoughtful man.

"For your wife, I suppose," went on the clerk.

"Y-e-s. Oh, yes, of course."

"Remarkably what changes there are," persisted the clerk as he reached up to the shelf behind him.

"Indeed," said the thoughtful man.

"Oh, yes, indeed," returned the clerk. "What is considered finest in stockings one year may be utterly neglected the next."

"You astonish me," said the thoughtful man.

"Quite likely," replied the clerk with a self-satisfied air. "But fashions change, you know. Now what you think is the most fashionable and correct thing in stockings to-day?"

"Legs," returned the thoughtful man, solemnly, and the clerk kicked himself down to the other end of the counter and decided that he had no more suggestions to make.

Peculiar to Itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, in a strictly medicinal sense, in three important particulars, viz: first, in the combination of remedial agents used; second, in the proportion in which they are mixed; third, in the process by which the active curative properties of the preparation are secured. These three important points make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its medicinal merit, as it accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

But it is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others is reason for confidence that it is the medicine for you.

MARRIED? OH, WHAT BLISS!

Signs That Distinguished the Benedict From the Bachelor.

One of the ways of telling whether a man is a married man or not is to examine his pockets. In the pockets of a bachelor you will find:

Half a dozen letters from girls.
A tailor's bill.
Three or four old checks for theater seats.
Bills for supper.
Theatrical-looking photograph.
A lot of invitations to dances, dinners and receptions.
A tiny glove scented with violet.

But the married man's pocket will contain:

An old bill.
A couple of unposted letters which were given him to post a week past.
A sample of an impossible shade which he must match.
A newspaper clipping telling a sure cure for croup.
A shopping list ranging from a box of blacking to three yards of lace.
Bills.
More bills.

Drawing Capacity of a Horse.

A horse can draw on metal rails one and two-thirds as much as on asphalt pavement, three and one third times as much as on good Belgian blocks, five times as much as on good cobblestones, twenty times as much as on god earth road, and forty times as mouch as on sand.—Exchange.

Unrequited Rage.

It is a sight worthy of an artist's carvon to see a woman, while talking to her grocer three miles away, stamping her little foot and shaking her fist as though the poor man was quaffing right before her.—Exchange.

A Sad Case.

He heaved a sorrowful sigh,
A weepful tear he wept,
His love had bidden him "good-by"
And all his presents kept.

—Omaha World.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Legs Weak—Wattles Pale.

Mrs. E. B., Kansas: Chickens "nearly large enough to eat," frequently break down in the legs from over-feeding, especially on concentrated food. Some chickens grow too rapidly, and the tendons of the legs are not sufficiently matured to sustain the body. In case of weakness from causes named, for the first, reduce their feed, and give it regularly three times a day unless they have plenty of range. Grass should be allowed as much as they will eat. Dip the legs in warm water for a few minutes, and put in the feed for each chicken three grains of ammonia citrate of iron. Give every day for a week. Leg weakness also results from cold and wet. In this case give the chickens a warm mash of almost any kind, and keep them in warm quarters. The best mash is made of bran, with meat scraps and onions mixed in it. It should be given warm. This soft feed should not be watery. Did you ever try feeding chopped onions to young fowls? They will fight for onion, and it is an excellent thing either in soft feed or raw. Pale wattles in most instances is the result of lice. You may think there are no lice on the chickens, but they may be there, nevertheless. Grease their heads from base of beak to base of brain with unsalted lard, but do not put it on their bodies. Clean up all old straw and wipe the perches with a cloth, both above and beneath, with kerosene. A little pryethrum or buhack sprinkled among the feathers will do good service in clearing out lice.

Curing Sweet Potato Vines.

J. M. M., Kansas: Sweet potato vines may be cured like hay, but the curing should be done in the shade. They should not be dead ripe. These vines may be used in the silo, and in this way are relished by live stock. The editor will be pleased to hear from readers of The Blade who have tried sweet potato vines as feed for such, as well as their modes of curing for fodder.

Bleeding Wart.

I. N. G., Missouri: Castor oil is not an effective remedy for bleeding warts, but it is good for the ordinary wart or angleberry that is dry. These bleeding warts are at times of cancerous growth, and there is no cure excepting to effectually cut them out with a knife and dress afterward as an ordinary wound. You are advised to poultice the wart with linseed meal poultice for two days, sprinkling over it a liberal supply of charcoal. Then wash off with warm water and castile soap, and apply chloride of zinc, one drachm, water one quart. The part must be bandaged to keep the mule from rubbing it.

Wolf Teeth in Horse.

W. F. D., Virginia: Wolf teeth are natural to all horses, and appear between the first and fifth year. The germs of these teeth will be found in the foal of birth, and it is a mistaken idea to suppose they exert an injurious influence upon the eye. As a rule they do not remain in the jaw long after they cut. They may readily be removed with a pair of small pincers. In the process of dentition wolf teeth are subject to the same process of nature as the incisers, bicuspids cuspidati or molars. Wolf teeth frequently survive in front of, and touching the nearest upper molars, and in such cases they should be pulled out, which is a very easy matter.

Scaly Patch on Horse.

J. W. E., Kansas: This kind of scaly skin is known as pityriasis. If the secretion from the cetaceous glands has been so imperfect that the hair follicles will no longer perform their functions, the hair cannot by any application be made to grow again. The best thing you can do will be to give the horse a cathartic of 12 ozs. raw linseed oil. Feed no corn, or anything of a saccharine nature for two or three weeks. Apply kerosene to the part for two hours, then wash off with warm water or soap, and apply acetate of lead one-half oz., water one pint. A teaspoonful of sulphur may be put in his feed once a day for a week. When this disease is very obstinate, it may be necessary to apply nitrate of silver 10 grains, lard one oz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horseshoeing Rules.

The London Live Stock Journal gives the following rules as the deductions from experience in shoeing:

1. The hoof should have only so much horn removed from it at each shoeing as is necessary for the proper fitting of the shoe and no more.

2. The frog should take a bearing on the ground, but no other part of the hoof should be weakened to give this healthy action.

3. Shoes cannot be too light if they give sufficient wear.

4. The width of a shoe need be no more than is necessary to cover the bearing surface.

5. Nails are the most secure and simple fastenings for horseshoes, and a properly driven nail never does any harm.

6. The most important requisite in horseshoeing is the adoption of a correct system, not the use of any special form of shoe.

7. All shoes should have a level bearing on the foot, extending from the toe to the heel.

8. The ground surface of a shoe should follow the form of the ground surface of an unshod foot which has traveled on a level road.

9. No better form of shoe exists than a narrow one, made rather thicker at the quarters than at the heel and toe.

10. The proposal to affix shoes on feet (without nails) by broad projections into the hoof and by pressure around the wall is impracticable and injurious.

11. No advantage follows the retention of shoes on a foot for more than four weeks, as the growth of the horn in that time produces a disproportionate hoof. If in this time a shoe is not worn out it should be removed.

Blue Milk.

The explanation now given for blue milk is a double one. Ordinary milk contains some of the lactic-acid organisms, and these acting in connection with another species of bacteria known as bacillus cyanogenus, produce the brilliant blue color which characterizes this infection. When growing in ordinary milk the effect of this organism is very marked. For a few hours no change is noticed, but just about the time when the milk begins to become acid some intense blue patches make their appearance. The faster the acid forms the quicker the coagulation appears and the smaller are the blue patches; while if the acid is produced more slowly, the blue patches are large or are of a better color. Where the blue milk organism comes from is unknown, nor have we any knowledge of the causes of the occasional epidemics of blue milk. There can be little doubt that the cause is always from some unknown source of filth. In some cases the trouble has been traced to a single cow in a large dairy, and has been easily stopped by isolating the individual found to be the cause, or by carefully washing the cow's teats with a little weak acetic acid solution. Blue milk is always an infection due to outside contamination, and its remedy is always to be found in care and cleanliness. It does not occur in a carefully kept dairy. Blue milk appears to be harmless. It has been fed to animals, which will eat it readily and without harm. Within a few years blue cheese has been brought to the attention of scientists, and has been attributed to the same organism which produces the trouble in milk.

The Russian Thistle.

The Russian thistle will be a subject of interest wherever it appears during the present year. It grows luxuriantly in Southern Dakota, in some counties in Kansas, spots in Minnesota, and in a few sections of northwestern Iowa. Now that public attention has been called to it, the best method of its supposition will be a topic for lively discussion. One farmer in South Dakota writes the Dakota Farmer, suggesting that each township should secure a herd of cattle or sheep and pasture them regularly on each school section, and then have the herd driven to all parts of the township where there is unoccupied land to pasture down the thistles, and after harvest herd them on the stubble fields until winter. He believes that pasturing the thistle it will soon be driven out entirely, and suggests that if Congress should appropriate a million or two for exterminating the thistle, the best method of using the money would be to invest it in sheep or cattle, and let them eat the thistles and afterwards the farmers could eat them. We believe that pasturing during the early part of the season will prove the most effective remedy. After the spines have been formed on the thistles there is no remedy but fire.

Cleanliness in Dairying.

Everyone at all familiar with dairying knows the importance of cleanliness if good results are to be reached, but the beginner is liable to underrate the importance of this factor because he does not remember that cleanliness is a relative term. One man or woman will have a very different idea of what constitutes a clean implement. Your dainty housewife will scrub herself to death over the pans and wooden implements, while the hired man will let them go with a kick and slap and each one will think the work properly done. While there must be a certain amount of hard work done in every dairy, at the same time there is greater need of head work. For instance, no amount of scrubbing will take the grease off of tin cans with luke-warm water, while boiling-hot water will take it all off without any scrubbing at all. This suggests the forethought of heating the water hot. The churn will not bring the butter in less than an hour and a half if the cream is only a few degrees from the correct temperature, while it will come in thirty minutes if you start just right. More forethought will save an hour's work at the churn handle, and as everyone hates to churn it can be seen what a saving may be made here. To begin right then the dairyman must first know what degree of cleanliness is necessary to make fine butter and he must know how to save labor for there will be plenty of it to do no matter how wise he may be. Taking time by the forelock is a great point, which, in this instance, means do not let things get dirty. Milk or cream that has been allowed to become dry is a terror to remove. Make it a rule to thoroughly wet or wash everything the minute you get through using it.

How to Know Pure Lard.

The United States department of agriculture has just described a method by which pure lard can be distinguished from fictitious. The point is made that stearin constitutes one of the principal parts of the bogus product giving to it firmness. It is first to crystallize when held in a solution with other fats and its branch groupings are easily determined under the microscope and also appear very bright by polarized light. To test suspected lard, heat a small quantity in a suitable vessel over a flame and allow it to cool off. If it hardens quickly in a temperature of 75 degrees F., it will be found to contain a large quantity of stearin, but if the sample consists of pure lard or oleo on a mixture of these two it will consolidate or harden very slowly compared with the lard which contains a considerable portion of stearin. The fumes which arise, while heating, will also indicate to a certain extent the composition of the fat. If composed largely of leaf or other lard the lard odor will be easily recognized. If it contains only a trace of lard this odor will only be barely perceptible. If acrid fumes arise, producing a tendency to cough on the part of the operator, the presence of cotton-seed oil is pretty clearly indicated. The two fats which enter largely into the fictitious lard are commercially stearin and oleo, to which cotton-seed oil is added to reduce the mixture to the proper consistency.

Cucumber Pickle.

Wipe the pickles well after they are taken out of the brine, and soak them for a few days in vinegar to extract the salt. Put them in a jar, with a layer of seasoning between each cucumber. For a four-gallon jar of pickles this seasoning will take seven pounds of sugar, two ounces of mace, the same of ginger half ounce of cinnamon, and one pint of small white onions chopped. Cover all with strong vinegar, tie up the top of the jar securely, and place it on the stove in a large pot of cold water and let it boil until you can run a straw through the pickles easily, which generally takes a whole day; but the pickles are delicious when finished.

About Tender Feet.

Many women can manage to look sweet tempered in spite of various forms of physical suffering, but there are very few who can do so when enduring agonies from a bad corn or from tender and swollen feet. The first really hot weather is trying to the feet of most of us, particularly if we live in a town, even if we have not corns. There are several ways in which suffering caused by tender feet can be lessened, if not entirely got rid of.

First and foremost, the boots and shoes for summer wear should be half a size larger than those worn during the winter. Shoes are generally considered more comfortable than boots, and should certainly be adopted, if possible, in the summer, for they leave the ankle free and the circulation unimpeded. However, if boots must be worn, they should not be very high, as any additional pressure means additional suffering. It is hardly necessary to mention, I hope, that extremely pointed toes and really high heels should never even be thought of by any one who values peace of mind and comfort. The leather for summer foot gear should be light, but not too thin, and brown in preference to black, when brown is suitable to the occasion.

The evil effects of tight lacing will be very soon realized by the woman who has tender feet. The undue compression adds tenfold to the pain, and very often the ankles are so swelled and inflamed by the end of the day that they are utterly shapeless.

In cases of this kind the remedy is not far to seek, but it is more difficult to relieve those who suffer accidentally, so to speak. The following treatment should be persevered in; it will give immediate relief, and, when practicable, should be resorted to twice a day:

Soak the feet well in tepid water, to which a little ammonia has been added, and as the water gets cold pour in more hot to keep up the temperature. After drying the feet rub them gently and thoroughly with a mixture made thus:

Add one ounce of the best linseed oil to the same quantity of lime water, shake the bottle in which the ingredients are until a mixture about the thickness of cream is produced, then pour in half a dram of spirits of camphor, shake again, and it is ready for use. The feet, after being rubbed, should be wrapped in soft linen for a little while, and then powdered with boracic acid before the stockings are replaced. In the event of the feet and ankles being in a very inflamed condition, after soaking them as I have described apply an arnica lotion, which will soon allay the discomfort. This is made by adding twenty drops of tincture of arnica to half a cupful of tepid water; saturate a piece of lint sufficiently large to envelop the entire foot with the lotion, cover it with a piece of oiled silk, and rest for an hour or two.—New York Ledger.

Satisfactorily Explained.

Mrs. Hasdust—That Mrs. Uppercrust called to-day and left her card, with "P. P. C." marked on the corner. I wonder what it means?

Mrs. Rollingiswealth—Oh, I believe she's going out of the city, and she probably wants to let you know she's going to travel in a Pullman palace car. The vulgarity of some folks is just terrible.—New York Herald.

At the Ball.

"Might I ask you to favor me with a waltz, mademoiselle?"

"Certainly, monsieur; see here, the last one on my programme."

"But unfortunately I shall not be here by that time."

"No more shall I!"—Le Grelot Havrasl.

Object of Legislation.

Lord Russell once said: "Mr. Hume, what do you consider the object of legislation?" "The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" "Number one," was Mr. Hume's reply.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Talmage's Sermon.

A PLEA FOR THE FULLEST LIBERTY IN RELIGIOUS FORM.

Denunciation of Intolerance Between Sects—All Denominations Should Join Hands.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now in Australia, whence he will shortly sail for Ceylon and India, has selected as the subject for this week's sermon through the press, "Communion of Saints," the text chosen being Judges 12:6, "Then said they unto him, say now Shibboleth; and he said Sibboleth; for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan."

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and sibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross. Order was given that all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found out who were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was a word that stood for river. The Ephraimites who had to say "shibboleth" always left out the sound of the "h." When it was asked that they say shibboleth, they said sibboleth and were slain. "Then said they unto him, say now shibboleth, and he said sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan. A very small difference, you say, between Gilead and Ephraim, and yet how much intolerance about that small difference! The Lord's tribes in our time—by which I mean the different denominations of Christians—sometimes magnify a very small difference, and the only difference between scores of denominations to-day is the difference between shibboleth and sibboleth.

I propose to speak to you of sectarianism—its origin, its evils, and its cures. There are those who would make us think that this monster, with horns and hoofs, is religion. I shall chase it to its hiding place, and drag it out of the caverns of darkness, and rip off its hide. But I want to make a distinction between bigotry and the lawful fondness for peculiar religious beliefs and forms of worship. I have no admiration for a nothingarian.

In a world of such tremendous vicissitude and temptation, and with a soul that must after awhile stand before a throne of insufferable brightness, in a day when the rocking of the mountains and the flaming of the heavens and the upheaval of the seas shall be amongst the least of the excitement, to give account of every thought, word, action, preference and dislike—that man is mad who has no religious preference. But our early education, our physical temperament, our mental constitution will very much decide our form of worship.

A style of psalmody that may please me may displease you. Some would like to have a minister in gown and bands and surplice, and others prefer to have a minister in plain citizens' apparel. Some are most impressed when a little child is presented at the altar and sprinkled of the waters of a holy benediction "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and others are more impressed when the penitent comes up out of the waters, the garments dripping with the waters of a baptism which signifies the washing away of sin. Let either have his own way. One man likes no noise in prayer, not a word, not a whisper. Another man, just as good, prefers by gesticulation and exclamation to express his devotional aspirations. One is just as good as the other. "Every man fully persuaded in his own mind."

I think sectarianism and bigotry also rise from too great prominence of any one denomination in a community. Let the other denominations be strong, and his denomination is right because his denomination is the most wealthy, or the most popular, or the most influential, and it is "our" church, and "our" religious organization, and "our" choir, and "our" minister, and the man tosses his head and wants other denominations to know their places. It is a great deal better in any community when the great denominations of Christians are about equal in power, marching side by side for the world's conquest. Mere outside prosperity, mere worldly power, is no evidence that the church is acceptable to God. Better a barn with Christ in the manger than a cathedral with magnificent harmonies rolling through the long-drawn aisle, and an angel from heaven in the pulpit, if there be no Christ in the chancel, and no Christ in the robes. Bigotry is often the child of ignorance.

You seldom find a man with large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal, but does not. That man is almost always a bigot. The whole tendency of civilization and education is to drive a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart.

Again, bigotry and sectarianism do great damage in the fact that they hinder the triumph of the gospel. Oh, how much wasted ammunition! how many men of splendid intellect have gaven their whole life to controversial disputes when, if they had given their life to something practical, they might have been vastly useful! Suppose, while I speak, there were a common enemy coming up the Bay, and all the forts around the harbor began to fire into each other—you would cry out, "National suicide! why don't those forts blaze away in one direction, and that against the common enemy?" And yet I sometimes see in the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ a strange thing going on; church against church, minister against minister, denomination against denomination, firing away in their own fort, or the fort which ought to be on the same side, instead of concentrating their energy and giving one mighty and everlasting volley against the navies of darkness riding up through the bay.

But now, my friends, having shown you the origin of bigotry or sectarianism, and having shown you the damage it does, I want briefly to show you how we are to war against this terrible evil, and I think we ought to begin our war by realizing our own weakness and our imperfections. If we make so many mistakes in the common affairs of life, is it not possible that we may make mistakes in regard to our religious affairs? Shall we take a man by the throat, or by the collar, because he cannot see religious truths just as we do? In the light of eternity it will be found out, I think, there was something wrong in all our creeds, and something right in all our creeds. But since we may make mistakes in regard to things of the world, do not let us be so egotistic and so puffed up as to have an idea that we cannot make any mistake in regard to religious theories. And then I think we will do a great deal to overthrow the sectarianism from our heart, and the sectarianism from the world, by chiefly enlarging in those things in which we agree rather than those on which we differ.

Now, here is a great gospel platform. A man comes up on this side of the platform and says: "I don't believe in baby sprinkling." Shall I shove him off? Here is a man coming up on this side of the platform, and he says: "I don't believe in the perseverance of the saints." Shall I shove him off? No. I will say: "Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as your Saviour? Do you trust him for time and eternity?" He says: Yes." "Do you take Christ for time and eternity?" "Yes." I say, "Come on, brother; one in time and one in eternity; brother now and brother forever." Blessed be God for a gospel platform so large that all who receive Christ may stand on it!

I thing we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts, and in the church also, by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought, the denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson. Another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield; another our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders—men of whom the world was not worthy. Now, I say, if we are honest and fairminded men, when we come up in the presence of such churches and such denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them, and we ought to love and honor them. Churches which can produce such men, and such large hearted charity, and such magnificent martyrdom, ought to win our affection—at any rate, our respect. So come on, ye hundred thousand Episcopalians in this country, and ye five hundred thousand Presbyterians, and ye million Baptists, and ye two million Methodists—come on; shoulder to shoulder we will march for the world's conquest, for all nations are to be saved, and God demands that you and I help do it. Forward, the whole line!

And I expect to see the day when all denominations of Christians shall join hands around the cross of Christ and recite the creed: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, and the communion of saints, and in life everlasting. Amen!"

REMINDED BY A BOSTON GIRL.

His Frequent Expression of "I Done It" Fittingly Rebuked.

An up-town young man who is fresh to a degree that surpasses endurance and who persists in talking all the time there is anybody in sight, went out for the evening one night last week and met a girl from Boston, says the Buffalo Express.

Although the young man talks continually he occasionally uses some very bad grammar. One fault is particularly glaring. He invariably says: "I done it" for "I did it," and, as he is continually talking about himself, he makes this mistake many times in the course of an hour.

He engaged the Boston girl in conversation and told her some fairy tale about something or other that had happened to him. When he got through she expressed surprise that such a thing could happen, and asked him:

"Did you really do all that?"

"I done it," replied the young man, proudly.

Then he branched into another romance.

This was even more startling than the first. The girl from Boston listened patiently, and, when he had finished, politely expressed her astonishment. "Why," she said, "can it be possible you did anything so wond rful?"

"That's what I done," replied the young man, chucking out his chest as he made the remark.

The great success of his two stories spurred him to other efforts and he recited another condensed dime novel for the benefit of the girl from Boston. When he had finished the girl said: "Oh, do you know you remind me so strongly of Banquo's ghost?"

"You mean the ghost in the Shakespeare play?" inquired the young man, in a hesitating sort of way.

"Yes."

"And why?"

"Don't you remember that Macbeth said to him, "Thou canst not say, I did it?"

And until this day the young man does not know why everybody laughed.

Tired, Weak, Nervous.
Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures.

Hoods' Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

THE STUNTED COCKNEYS.

People of London Suffering Physical Decay.

The average London worker is physically a stunted, badly nourished man, unless he is engaged in a healthy outdoor pursuit, like the licensed porters at Covent garden or the laborers employed in the parks. Were it not for the fresh blood continually poured into London from the country the marked decline in physique would be startling.

One of the busiest public medical officers of health in East London told me that every working girl he had had under his hands suffered from anaemia and that not one was fit to be the mother of a family. The British army, as is well-known has been compelled to lower its standard, because it could not get recruits up to the mark. The Londoner in fact is about played out in three generations; and as the supply from the country will not go on forever—indeed, is already beginning to decline—it is evident that some great social change must be brought about if only to avert permanent physical decay.

During the winter months medical inspectors have certified that nearly 25 per cent of the children in the London board schools go to school of a morning without any breakfast, or with an insufficient one, consisting of dry bread and weak tea. It is a physical impossibility that such children can become healthy men and women. Acute rheumatism, typhoid and consumption appear to be the most frequent disease.—London Letter.

Seven Years Without a Birthday.

A Scottish clergyman, who died 20 years ago, Mr. Leishman of Kinross, used to tell that he once lived seven years without a birthday. The statement puzzled most who heard it. They would see that if he had been born on the 29th of February he would have no birthday except in a leap year. But leap year comes once in four years, and this accounts for a gap of three years only. Their first thought would, therefore, naturally be that the old man, who, in fact, was fond of a harmless jest, was somehow jesting about the seven. There was, however, no joke or trick in his assertion. At the present time there can be very few, if there are any, who have this tale to tell of themselves, for one who can tell it must have been born on the 29th day of February at least ninety-eight years ago. But a similar line of missing dates is now soon to return; and, indeed, there are, no doubt, some readers who will have only one birthday to celebrate for nearly twenty years to come. The solution of the puzzle is to be found in the fact, which does not appear to be widely known, that the year 1800 was not a leap year and 1900 will not be. The February of 1892 had 29 days, but in all the seven years intervening between 1896 and 1904, as well as in the three between 1892 and 1896, that month will have only 28.

The Industrious Schoolma'am.

Before the time comes for vacation
By ocean, river, lake or pool,
Where time is found for recreation
The schoolma'am every day keeps school.
In rural scenes, where brooks are flowing
And tempered is the solar glare,
By sylvan shade and breezes blowing
The schoolma'am daily keeps cool there.

No Teaching Required.

A traveler who had been in the Far East told a French lady that Hindoo girls are taught to think of marriage as soon as they can talk.

She replied: "French girls are not. They don't require teaching."—Exchange.

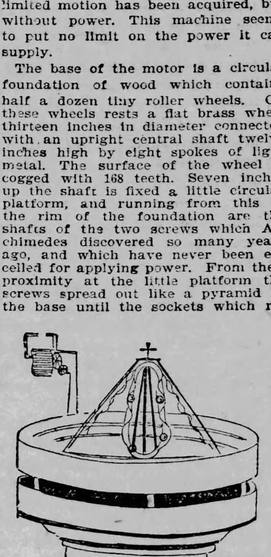
IT IS PERPETUAL MOTION

INVENTION OF A SAN FRANCISCO MAN THIS TIME.

Antonio de la Torre Has a Machine Which Will Drive All Other Inventors Crazy.

The most recent inventor of a perpetual motion machine is Antonio de la Torre. His little machine runs steadily day in and day out, without assistance from steam, gas, electricity or water, says a San Francisco dispatch. The great bugbear of friction is now overcome, but it is overbalanced by the power produced by an Archimedean screw. It is simply a form of the revolving circle, driven by rolling balls, such as inventors have been experimenting with from time immemorial. In some instances limited motion has been acquired, but without power. This machine seems to put no limit on the power it can supply.

The base of the motor is a circular foundation of wood which contains half a dozen tiny roller wheels. On these wheels rests a flat brass wheel thirteen inches in diameter connected with an upright central shaft twelve inches high by eight spokes of light metal. The surface of the wheel is cogged with 168 teeth. Seven inches up the shaft is fixed a little circular platform, and running from this to the rim of the foundation are the shafts of the two screws which Archimedes discovered so many years ago, and which have never been excelled for applying power. From their proximity at the little platform the screws spread out like a pyramid at the base until the sockets which re-



TORRE'S MACHINE.

ceive them in the rim of the foundation are five inches apart. This space is bridged by a slightly curved concave "trough" of brass.

The screw on the left has three and one-half worms or turns and the flange is one and five-eighths inches deep. The companion screw has but three turns and the flange is but one inch deep. Another difference consists in what is termed the "pitch" when used in connection with the ship propellers, and the screws are nothing more nor less than elongated propellers.

On the deep screw the pitch is exceedingly "fine;" that is, it slopes off at the outer edge. On the shallow screw the pitch is exceedingly coarse, the slope being toward the center or shaft. Running to an upper junction along the inner edges of the screws are two steel shafts. Three steel marbles, weighing 68 grammes each, complete the apparatus.

The little steel globes are dropped into the deep screw and one in the shallow screw. In the deep screw the effect of the "pitch" is to roll them off the edge, but this is prevented by the shaft that accompanies it from the base to the little platform at the top. The curve on the shallow screw has just the contrary effect, and holds the marble so closely that it almost rests on the core of the screw.

With this explanation the proposition ought to be very simple to a mechanic. The two balls in the deep screw descend by gravitation, their weight being sufficient to turn the screw. They make three and a half revolutions of the screw, and near the base of the screw's shaft is a half inch pinion wheel that fits in the cogs of the large, flat wheel on the rollers on the floor of the foundation. On the shaft of the shallow wheel is a similar pinion, and through it the cogs of the large wheel turn that shaft in the reverse direction. Consequently the single ball in the shallow propeller is rolled to the summit by the descending weight of the two balls in the deep screw.

As the single ball has but three turns to make to reach the apex of the triangle, as against three and a half of the descending pair, it accomplishes its journey a shade the quicker, and, rolling out the end of its screw into the top of the deep screw, it in turn becomes one of the descending spheres, while the leader of the pair that carried it up becomes the ascending one. The difference in speed is hardly sufficient to bridge the wide gap at the base of the screws, and this is the point that caused the inventor his greatest perplexity. He has conquered it by setting a small straight spring in the deep screw's shaft at the point where it discharges the descended ball into the connecting trough. As long as the ball rests its weight on the parallel shaft and half on the flange of the screw, the shaft prevents the spring from throwing the ball. With the end of the parallel shaft comes the end of the thread of the screw, and the spring gives the ball a flip that sends it rapidly across into the thread of the ascending shallow screw.

Just as this propulsion is given the ascending ball rolls from the top of the ascending spiral into the top of the deep screw and lends its weight to its brother half way down the screw in the work of carrying up the third one. In short there are always two balls gliding down the deep screw. Of course, there is a brief break in this order when the lowest ball is in the trough and the highest is turning from ascent to descent, but it is for such a small fraction of a second that it is scarcely appreciable to the eye, and not at all in the steadiness of the machine's motion.

At a recent exhibition of the working model the machine demonstrated its power to the amazement of all who saw it.

Undoubtedly Dead.

Able Editor—"Get the particulars of the suicide of young Pensmith, the poet?"

Reporter—"Pensmith! Is it possible that he has killed himself?"

Able Editor—"Yes, or he would have come up here this morning and attempted to kill us or the proof reader who permitted an error to creep into the line in his poem in yesterday evening's issue referring to the beautiful skin of his lady love, whereby 'shin' was substituted for 'skin.'"—Truth.

Why Has Sozodont

Become the staple Dentifrice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Great Scheme.

"Jacobs," said Mr. Howell of the firm of Gettup & Howell, "I want a lot of signs hung about the store with this inscription on them: 'If you are in search of our best offerings for to-day hunt for the green label.'"

"Yes, sir," replied the head salesman. "Then I want a green label put on everything in the store. That'll fetch 'em."

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

"Truths of History."

Editor Camp Fire:—Our attention has recently been called to an article under the above caption, prepared by Captain W. P. Tolley, of Turney's First Tennessee regiment, Confederate, and published in the Nashville American of May 27th, 1894, in reference to the "famous" informal Hampton Roads conference held about the first of February, 1865. The object of the "paper" is to exonerate President Davis of censure, and to fix the blame on President Lincoln for the failure of the conference.

Captain Tolley's entire argument is based upon false premises, hence however logical it may be it amounts to nothing. He assumes that each party, Federal and Confederate, had the same rights as belligerents, as to the basis upon which negotiations should be conducted. He forgets that the Confederate states were in open rebellion against the Federal authority, and that it was the sworn duty of President Lincoln to maintain the government against those who were in armed rebellion, and that he could not by any act of his countenance the suicidal acts of the Confederate government. They had done all they could to destroy the unity of the states, even to waging war for four long years against the Federal authority. They claimed the right of peaceable secession, backed up by the dogma of state rights, knowing, as they well did, that no such rights would or could be conceded to them by the Federal authorities at the time of the Hampton Roads conference the eleven states had been in open and defiant rebellion for more than four years, and had committed treason by every overt act known to the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof; and by no word, or deed had the Federal government considered them in any other light. During all this time the Federal government had been prosecuting the war for the restoration and perpetuity of the union. At no time in the history of the government had it ever been conceded that a state had the right, peaceably or otherwise, to withdraw from the Union. The right of revolution, for good and sufficient cause, is generally conceded, but the Confederate government set up no such claim; they simply seceded, and then arrogantly demanded to be let alone; alone in the disintegrating scheme, alone in the possession of all Federal property and places within the seceded states, or on the high seas, or harbors of those states, so far as they could by any means come into possession of them. Such a let alone policy as this would destroy any federated government ever set up by man.

Hence it is plain that the Federal government could not concede such a claim without being a party to its own dissolution. And in the further discussion of this matter let it be borne in mind that the Confederate position was adhered to by President Davis and his Confederates up to the surrender at Appomattox.

Captain Tolley starts out by saying: "The facts as briefly told in the official record, disprove all impressions that the Federal authorities were more disposed to peace, at any time during the war, than were the Confederate authorities."

"They prove beyond all question that the federal authorities were never disposed to make any sort of concessions to this end." This was undoubtedly true so far as according to what the Confederates demanded, the let alone policy, and the demand to be recognized as an independent nation. While President Davis demanded this the Federal government, through President Lincoln, demanded that they lay down their arms of rebellion as the first step in any negotiations that might follow. The federal authorities could not ask less than this and they did not demand more. The case was not one between two independent nations, but between a nation, recognized as such by the civilized world, and her subjects who had rebelled against her authority, and had no recognition as an independent power, by any nation.

Again, Capt. Tolley says: "At the outset the Confederate authorities would have settled all pending difficulties by diplomacy and negotiations, but the commissioners sent to Washington were denied a hearing by the Federal authorities." Would have settled how? By coming back into the Union? Far from it. What they asked, we might say demanded, was to be allowed to go in peace—to go free, with all the United States property they had pounced upon, to set up for themselves an independent government in direct antagonism to the government at Washington.

Under such a demand it was simply asking for what was unnatural, unreasonable and unjust, and simply impossible to be granted by the Federal authorities. It must have been a spirit of infatuation with the dogma of state rights and secession, that could impel any man to demand or even ask for such conditions. And it certainly comes with a very bad grace for Capt. Tolley, or any other Confederate, to be whining about this matter at this late day in our country's history. Further on Capt. Tolley complains of what President Davis and his advisers must have known would be one of the conditions of final settlement, to wit: the destruction of slavery. But why allow this question to stand in the way of negotiations? But if there was any hope whatever for the Confederate states to save their peculiar institution from the inevitable wreck that they must have seen was coming, that hope, it seems to me, would have been in negotiations before the final collapse of the Confederacy. As to the institution of slavery, President Lincoln had by proclamation (more than two years before this conference) abolished it in all the states, and the matter had, by act of Congress, been submitted to and approved by the the loyal states.

This emancipation proclamation by the President, it will be remembered, was promulgated on the 22d of September, 1862, and was not to go into effect until January 1, 1863. By the terms the states in rebellion were given one hundred days to lay down their arms, come back into the Union, and save the institution of slavery. This was the golden opportunity, for the South to choose between slavery and secession, but the generous offer was spurned by the Confederate government, the war continued and slavery and secession went down together.

Speaking of President Lincoln's message to Congress of December, 1864, Capt. Tolley says: "In this message the closest scrutiny fails to find one word of hope for other terms of peace than those of absolute and unconditional surrender." We fail to see how President Davis could have expected more favorable terms, but they were rejected, and the last hope of both parties for negotiations was ended; and the only other course was a still further sacrifice of human life. President Davis could have ended the war at this time by accepting President Lincoln's terms, which so far as to negotiations would have no doubt been very liberal as to the "pains and penalties" the Confederates had brought upon themselves.

The Confederate commissioners understood this, for they say in their report: "No extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed without satisfactory evidence in advance, of the complete restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the states of the Confederacy: that whatever consequences may follow from the restoration of that authority, must be accepted; but the individual subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit those pains and penalties, if peace be restored." This was as far as Mr. Lincoln could go, and farther, we believe, than any other government on earth would have gone, under like circumstances. Lincoln was an honorable man and Davis could have had no reason for doubting but what he would be as good as his word. Hence we hold that President Davis was wholly to blame for the failure of the conference and the restoration of peace at that time.

One very important matter to be considered is the condition of the two governments at the time this conference was called. While the Confederate government was struggling to keep its head above the waves of adversity, the Federal government was perhaps stronger in men and means than at any former period of the war.

While the one was daily growing weaker for the want of men and money, and was, without national prestige, the other in the full flush of victory, and standing as a nation, was growing stronger in its purposes to restore the union of the states as they were previous to the acts of secession. Nearly all the important points, strategic and otherwise, were in the hands of the Federal authorities, and it was patent to everybody (or ought to have been), that the Confederates could only hold out for a brief period. Under these conditions, would it not have been wiser and more humane for President Davis to have consented to lay down his arms—if you please, to make an unconditional surrender, and accept the offered terms, than to contine the sacrifice of humane life when he ought to have known that his cause was hopeless. Two months after this the Confederacy was forced to accept terms less favorable, perhaps, than might have been secured from President Lincoln. In the meantime, thousands of lives had been sacrificed. Hence, we claim that President Davis and his advisers were criminally culpable for their stubbornness in refusing to acquiesce in a settlement at the time of the Hampton Roads conference.

Self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature, and applies as well to a nation, as to an individual and the United States as a nation, through its constituted authorities had to chose between life and death. Secession means dissolution, and dissolution means death. And if the Confederacy had temporarily succeeded we believe, in the light of history, that it would in the end have proven delusive, and no doubt the final destruction of both governments.

"Truths of History" is what we are seeking after, and what we desire to place on record in a plain unvarnished way. But in doing so, we should base them on facts and conditions as they existed at the time of which we would make a record. We do this in no carping or fault-finding spirit. Knowing, as we do, that facts are stubborn things, and will in some way be handed down in history. In dealing with this question, we should not forget that the leaders of the rebellion had forfeited every right or claim they had on the Federal government, and yet all has been forgiven, and to-day they are in full communion and fellowship with those who prevented them from committing national suicide.

We served nearly four years in the Federal army, but do not boast of what we did in our humble way to preserve the Union and the institutions of our fathers for the present and future generations. We do not, however, deplore that so much has been, and is still being said and done to magnify and glorify the importance of the "lost cause." We had hoped that with the close of the war and the restoration of peace and Union, that all parties would rejoice to realize how much better it was to have a restored government than to have our country broken up into fragments, or even divided into two governments were such a thing possible, for even a brief period of time.

The principles for which President Davis was one of the exponents (state's rights and its compliment secession) were either right or wrong. If wrong, why not let the matter rest as it was settled by the fortunes of war, and not be teaching the same doctrines (so called) to perhaps cause trouble again in the future. If those principles advocated in ante-bellum days are right (which we think few at the present day will admit) even then the matter should rest, as settled by the war, for no one, in his right senses would wish to see the scenes of the past enacted again. It is only fruitful of evil to be continually harping on this subject, instilling these doctrines of state rights and secession in the minds of the young for such doctrines will prove in the future, as they have in the past, a delusion and a snare.

We honor the brave Confederate soldier who stood up manfully and bravely for what he conceived to be right, but we have no use for the political demagogue who is continually, in season and out, magnifying the lost cause, and laying the blame on Lincoln and the Federal administration for everything he conceives to be wrong in the conduct of the war. In this way these designing demagogues are doing all they can to keep up a feeling of estrangement that ought to have been buried years ago in the grave of oblivion.

And now, in conclusion, we have only to ask why, in the light of history and of our national greatness, should coming generations be taught to honor and revere the cause that went down at Appomattox?—Webster Thomas, late captain 47th O. V. V. I.

THE MILK DINNER.

A Repast Warranted to Charm the Vegetarian.

In the rural districts this season the milk dinner is quite the fad—a good substantial meal in which meat is omitted, vegetables taking their place all well cooked and pure milk being one of the principal ingredients. Cereals, corn, potatoes, potatoes, good homemade bread and creamery butter, with a dessert of bread or custard pudding form this interesting menu. For the first course, oatmeal, rice or small hominy carefully prepared is the main dish. And served with cream and powdered sugar it is "a dish fit for a king."

For the piece de resistance, corn prepared with milk, that vegetable being now at its height is of succulent tidbit.

To prepare this dish to perfection, the corn should be freshly and carefully picked, and all ears should be full grown and tender. After it has been stripped of its silk split each row of kernels with a sharp knife. Then cut off the outer edge of the entire ear, after which with the point of the knife scrape out all that remains, leaving the dry cob. Cover with fresh sweet milk and boil for 15 minutes. Remove from the fire and season with butter, pepper and salt to the taste.

If the corn is not quite fresh, as is usually the case in cities, and has been gathered for 24 hours, add a small amount of sugar to the milk before it commences to boil. This acts as a substitute for the natural sweetness. While nothing can quite compensate for corn fresh from the stalk, yet this treatment greatly improves this vegetable, which from necessity the city folk indulge in every day.

Potatoes can be scalloped and when done to a turn form a palatable dish. Or they can be creamed and appear on the table in all their snowy whiteness.

Now it is not every one who knows the best way to scallop potatoes. To make this dish all that is claimed for it, cut cold boiled potatoes into small slices. Fill a pudding dish with layers of these thin slices, each sprinkled with flour and seasoned with pepper and salt plentifully supplied with bits of butter. When the dish is full pour over the whole one pint of thick, rich cream. Dredge the top with flour, cover with bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven for a full hour. When cooked the top should be brown, and all beneath the top layer rich, creamy, delicious.

The dessert for this milk dinner should be bread or custard pudding, which, if rightly made, is excellent in its way. Pitchers of rich milk should grace each corner of the table. Pot-cheese made into small balls and rivaling even the Neufchatel cheese, with crackers and cream coffee, is the charming ending of this palatable meal.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

Have a Shampoo? When you do, have it with Pearline. It's delightful. Not only cleans your head, but clears your brain. It's good for your hair and scalp, too—invigorates them, just as a bath with Pearline invigorates your body. You're missing half the luxury of bathing, if you're doing it without Pearline. Moreover, you're not getting quite as clean, probably, as you might be. This may surprise you—but it's so.
Beware of imitations. 450 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

NOVELTIES IN FOOT WEAR.

Varieties and Favorites in Walking and Evening Shoes.

An old proverb somewhere declares that a shoemaker should not be an editor of a newspaper, but in no way debars him from being a poet and an artist—in fact it is in this sphere that his talents and ability naturally locate him.

He must compose measures, so to speak, for every walk in life, and idealize the ordinary foot at one time pinched by pointed toes, and again flattened by fourteenth century styles.

He must be an artist to put two fabrics into slippers, as recently the fanciful has become the leading fashion, and the shoe is attaining equal consequence with the glove. This being the case, the fashionable young woman may be freely forgiven for her boldness in ever putting her best foot foremost, says Ella Starr, in the New York Recorder.

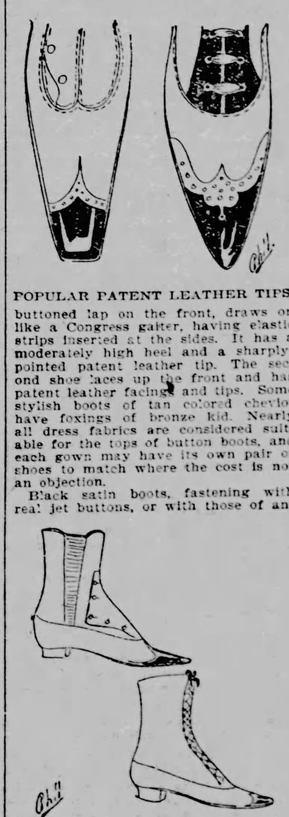
Shoes, as now worn, are divided into several varieties, as best adapted to promenade, carriage, dinner and evening service. Low shoes are much in

THE MUSICA

favor, and great beauty is shown in form and finish. But there are many woman who require a support for the ankles and cannot wear low shoes or ties, in the event of which cloth tops are found to be cool and comfortable for summer use.

The box-toe, originally copied from Turkish models, is much preferred to any other at present that it may be considered the rule for slippers, boots and shoes. The heel properly worn should be placed directly under the natural heel. For general wear buttoned boots continue to be made of French kid or Dongola, with foxings and tips of patent leather.

Two fashionable walking shoes are illustrated. One, with a simulated



POPULAR PATENT LEATHER TIPS.

buttoned lap on the front, draws on like a Congress gaiter, having elastic strips inserted at the sides. It has a moderately high heel and a sharply-pointed patent leather tip. The second shoe laces up the front and has patent leather facings and tips. Some stylish boots of tan colored chevlet have foxings of bronze kid. Nearly all dress fabrics are considered suitable for the tops of button boots, and each gown may have its own pair of shoes to match where the cost is not an objection.

Black satin boots, fastening with real jet buttons, or with those of antique silver, are made to order for dinner and reception occasions, and black satin slippers, cut low and entirely plain, are often preferred for evening wear. The accustomed shape is retained and pointed toes are the rule, and young ladies who attend dances have their slippers with attached anklebands which button snugly, and, being ornamented, add to the dressy appearance of the shoe. The "Tyrolean" is a favorite dancing shoe. It is made of French kid or satin, has a high heel piece at the back and is strapped across the instep and ankle with silk lacings threaded through eyelets in the sides of the shoe. A ribbon bow is placed on the toe and at the top of the heel-piece. The "Musica" is a handsome evening slipper of patent leather, rolled over at the sides as the illustration shows.

TWO FASHIONABLE WALKING SHOES.

Getting Even.

"You barbers do a heap of talking, don't you?" remarked the inconsiderate man as he took his place in the chair.

"Some of us do," was the answer.

"People are always kicking in the comic papers about you having so much to say."

"Well, replied the tonsorial artist, "in some cases I don't blame them."

"Why not?"

"Because it's unquestionably impolite for anybody to make an ostentatious display of superior knowledge."—Washington Star.

Was a Cobbler.

Stambouloff, the Bulgarian ex-minister, was in his younger days apprenticed to a cobbler. On becoming prime minister he appointed his former master, the cobbler, prefect of police at Sofia, as a mark of respect for his just and unerring severity and his remarkable talent for flogging.

French Sahara Troops.

A body of "Sahara troops" is to be raised by France for service in her arid African possessions, where the heat is fatal to French soldiers. They are to consist mainly of natives of those regions but the officers will be Frenchmen.—Exchange.

The Sunday School.

Daniel's Abstinence.

Golden Text—Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself. —Dan. 1:8.

LESSON TEXT.

Dan. 1:8-20. Memory verses 8, 9.)

8. But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank; therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself.

9. Now God had brought Daniel into favor and tender love with the prince of the eunuchs.

10. And the prince of the eunuchs said unto Daniel, I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse liking than the children which are of your sort? then shall ye make me endanger my head to the king.

11. Then said Daniel to Melzar, whom the prince of the eunuchs had set on Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.

12. Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, ten days; and let them give us pulse to eat, and water to drink.

13. Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the children that eat of the portion of the king's meat; and as thou seest, deal with thy servants.

14. So he consented to them in this matter, and proved them ten days.

15. And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat.

16. Thus Melzar took away the portion of their meat, and the wine that they should drink, and gave them pulse.

17. As for these four children, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom; and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams.

18. Now at the end of the days that the king had said he should bring them in, then the prince of the eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar.

19. And the king communed with them and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah; therefore stood they before the king.

20. And in all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm.

Illustrative Applications.

Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself (v. 8). That is a safe purpose for any young man; but it is not so common as many another purpose. One proposes that he will eat and drink what is approved in the best circles of society; another that he will eat and drink what suits his taste, or is likely to give him the greatest enjoyment; yet another, that he will look only at the immediate benefits to his health in his choice of food and drink. The better way is to purpose not to eat or drink, or chew or smoke, that which defiles one, even though it is fashionable to be defiled, or though fat is enjoyment in the process of defilement, or though one can grow fat or strong while being defiled. "No defilement for me though I stand alone in the world; though I have a life of trial; though I sicken and die because of my purpose of purity." That is the way for a young man to feel and to talk—whatever his name may be. If a man can not live in any state than one of personal defilement, it is better for him not to live at all.

God made Daniel to find favor and compassion in the sight of the prince (v. 9.) The best way to secure man's favor is by seeking God's favor. There is no sure basis of friendship in sin. Unless our course is approved of God, we shall not long have man's approval when weighed in the balances, we shall be found wanting. If we turn away from God, our best friends are likely to turn away from us. If our ways please the Lord, he not only maketh our enemies to be at peace with us, but he may bring us into favor and sympathy with those whose friendship is worth having and worth holding. Friendships are a gift of God. Human favor is dependent on the blessing of God.

The prince said, why should he see your faces worse liking than the youths are of your own age? (v. 10). People who indulge in defiling food and drinks are quite likely to think that it is dangerous to be without these means of defilement. There is no drink in the world which is charged with producing so many forms of disease as cold water. There is no medicine in the world which is so freely prescribed for every kind of ailment, by every sort of people, as intoxicating beverages and even tobacco, which is chiefly effective in its defiling power, is commended by its users as if its defilements were really desirable. If, indeed, a man insists that he will not defile himself with that which defiles his neighbors, his defiled neighbors protest that his fanaticism may prove the death of him. At all events, they ask commiseratingly, "Why shouldn't you drink and smoke like the youths of your own age?"

Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, and as thou seest, deal with thy servants (vs. 12, 13). "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." If a thing won't stand a fair test, there is no use in claiming its superiority. The man who believes that water is safer than wine, will drink water on the banks of the Mississippi, or in the grape-growing regions of France, alongside of his wine-drinking fellow-tourists. He who thinks that square dealing and honest industry are always safe in business, will stick to his principles, and be ready to put his methods alongside of any other methods, in fair competition. He who trusts God to sustain him in all trials and needs, will not shrink from having others see how he bears up under temptation or bereavement. Whether, however, we like it or not, our characters and our opinions will be judged by practical tests. As the world sees us, it will judge of the doctrines we are supposed to represent.

At the end their countenances appeared fairer, and they were fatter in flesh, than all (v. 15). Purity does pay. As a rule, the undefiled man is the best looking man. It is redness of eyes, not clearness of complexion, which marks the lover of wine. The bloat of the beer-drinker gives the lie to every boast of the healthfulness of his favorite beverage. He who takes defiling food and drinks as a cure for his ailments, will have an increase of ailments for which to take the defiling portions. He who will keep himself pure will find himself in best bodily condition through his purity. The truth of this fact has been tested over and over again in army life, and in life at sea, in expeditions to the frigid and the torrid zones, and in every grade of society from the palace to the hovel.

God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom (v. 17). The wisest man of all the world had his wisdom as a direct gift from God. From Daniel's day to the present, there has been no surer source of knowledge than God. The boy at school ought to ask God to enable him to get knowledge from his studies. The Bible student ought to look to God to give him skill in all learning and wisdom concerning the truths of the Scriptures. He whom God teaches is wise. He who has no knowledge of God, or knowledge from God, is but poorly instructed even in the things of which he knows most. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." If a man does not fear the Lord, he is not even on the road to wisdom."

He found them ten times better than all the magicians and enchanters (v. 20). A pure-minded, faithful child of God is ten times better, for practical service in every-day life, than any sharp-witted, keen-eyed, unscrupulous child of the Devil; but not every Christian business man is as ready to realize this fact as was sensible old Nebuchadnezzar. There are men who think you must "set a rogue to catch a rogue," and that it may be better to have the counsel and help of a wide-awake driving man, whose only lack is moral principle, that to depend on the assistance of men who are unswervingly true, but who are quite "too conscientious." He who thinks that an unprincipled man is better for his purposes than a man of principle, is likely to

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 116,000

NO MORE TEN-CENT SUBSCRIBERS.

On the 1st of the present month, our three-months' special offer of the Weekly Blade for ten cents, expired by limitation. Most positively we will not accept any more three-months' subscriptions at that price It would be burdensome to undertake to return these remittances, and we shall therefore, if any are received, credit a six weeks' subscription—which even then will be a very good value. We want, however, a renewal of all three-months' subscribers whose time expires in September, and to that end we have made, through the club agents, a remarkably low offer for September only.

The club competition, under our offer for July and August, terminated on August 31, and we are now busily engaged in making up the list to see who are entitled to the premiums. This is a considerable task, but we will have it completed in time to announce in next week's issue.

THE "NASBY LETTERS."

We have a very large number of three-months' subscriptions expiring during September. We hope the majority will renew through the various local agents who originally sent us three-months' clubs. We presume a few have in mind a desire to renew under an offer of the "Nasby Letters" as a premium. To such we say, we have hitherto only sent the "Nasby Letters" to those who sent us $1 for a year's subscription to the Weekly Blade.

But for the month of September only, we will offer to any subscriber whose time expires within this month, and who will remit us $1 for the Weekly Blade, a copy of not only the "Nasby Letters" as a premium, but also his choice of any of the following books:

"Reveries of a Bachelor," "Lays of Ancient Rome," "House of the Seven Gables," "Cranford," "The Coming Race," "Dream Life," "Mosses from an Old Manse," "The Scarlet Letter," "Essays of Elia," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Twice Told Tales," "Paul and Virginia," "Story of an African Farm," "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," "Lucile," "Dreams," "Black Beauty," "One of the Profession," "Sartor Resartus," "The Idyls of the King," "The Pleasures of Life," "The Lady of the Lake," "Mornings in Florence," or "Rab and His Friends." All standard works, no trash.

Remember the $1 should be sent to The Blade direct, and not through an agent.

Understand, we mean exactly what we say. For $1, sent in September, we will send the Weekly Blade one year, a copy of either of the above-named books, and a copy of the "Nasby Letters." We believe that the above offer includes more reading matter for a dollar than it is possible to buy elsewhere on earth.

OUR WATCH OFFER.

We omit our watch offer this week for lack of room; but we wish to remind all that we are still supplying the grades of watches embraced in the offer, which any one can find in the back numbers of the Weekly Blade. We hope to print the offer in full next week.

THE INCOME TAX.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller announces that the income tax will be collected for the year 1894, and that it will be due on January 1 next. He construes the law to mean that all incomes earned or received during the present calendar year in excess of $4,000 are subject to taxation.

This raises the point whether an act, which became a law on August 28, but which imposes a tax dating from January 1 last, is not an ex post facto law, and therefore contrary to the provision of the federal constitution which declares that no ex post facto law shall be passed.

This is undoubtedly one of the points which will be raised against the law. Everybody knows that Senator Hill, of New York, announced some time ago that he would be one of the counsel in a case to be brought in the United States Supreme court to test its constitutionality. Already some of the best legal minds in the city of New York are busily at work preparing for the trial; and no one should worry about paying his tax until the court has declared it constitutional.

THE VERMONT FIGURES.

The completed figures from the state election in Vermont show a Republican majority of 27,130. This is as good in its way as the returns from Maine. In 1890, the Republican candidate for governor had 14,163 majority over his Democratic competitor, and in 1892 Harrison's majority over Cleveland was 21,667. The increased majority this year is an indication that many of the Vermont Democratic farmers are thoroughly dissatisfied with their party's tariff legislation, and anxious to return to Republican protection as the true basis for prosperity.

Vermont and Maine have shown clearly the drift of popular feeling in the North. The "change" which was demanded by the result of a national contest in 1892 proves to be a change for the worse, instead of for the better, and the people want no more of it. They desire to get back to solid ground and the return of the prosperity which blessed the nation in the two years preceding the Democratic triumph of 1892.

No Democrat is rolling the sugar planters' bolt as a sweet morsel under his tongue.

THE NATION'S DRINK BILL.

It is comparatively easy to obtain the figures as to the number of gallons of intoxicating liquors of all kinds manufactured within and imported into the United States, through the medium of the official records of the Treasury department; but it is very difficult to ascertain what the people who consume these liquors pay for them. We can estimate the number of single drinks, of average size, contained in a gallon, and figure on the basis of the retail price paid over the bar per drink. This gives us at best only an estimate, but this is the nearest it is possible to come to an ascertainment of the nation's drink bill.

Let us take the official figures, and make such an estimate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. Within that twelvemonth there were consumed in the United States, as a beverage and in the arts, 99,890,331 gallons of distilled liquors. We will deduct 12 per cent of this sea of liquor for the quantity used in the arts, and add 15 per cent for the water used to dilute it down to the average retail strength. This gives 101,089,045 gallons consumed as a beverage. The average price of a gallon of whisky, when sold at retail over the counter, is $4.50. Hence the people paid $454,900,957 for it.

Besides this there were consumed 1,307,422 gallons of imported spirits, which, at $8 per gallon, cost $10,459,376; of domestic wines, 26,391,235 gallons, at $2 per gallon, $52,782,470; of foreign wines, 5,596,584 gallons, at $4 per gallon, $22,386,336; of domestic beer, 1,071,183,827 gallons, at 50 cents a gallon, $535,591,914; of imported beer, 3,362,509 gallons, at $1 per gallon, $3,362,509. Adding these items, we obtain a grand total of $1,079,483,172 as the nation's drink bill for that year.

This is simply astounding—that the people of the United States will thus tax themselves for something which is in no wise of the slightest benefit to any one, but rather an injury. Dr. Franklin, in his "Poor Richard" sayings, told a homely truth when he declared that "what maintains a vice will bring up two children;" and it is certain that what the vice of intemperance costs many a man in this country would carry out the truth of the saying. But this is not the worst of the matter. The total volume of alcoholic intoxicants consumed yearly is increasing steadily—and increasing at a much greater ratio than is the population. The following figures show the increase in the cost of the liquors consumed for the past ten years. The same method of computing the amount paid was used as in the computation for 1893, given above:

	Cost of liquors.
1883	$ 708,089,263
1884	747,818,945
1885	678,374,931
1886	717,069,815
1887	762,599,015
1888	818,087,725
1889	840,880,849
1890	902,645,807
1891	979,582,803
1892	1,014,894,364
1893	1,079,483,172

These figures carry their own argument with them. They show an increasing tendency toward the use of liquors. How far this is to be accounted for by the heavy foreign immigration during that decade, it is impossible to say; probably that is a factor of considerable importance in the result. But how are we to check this? What are the remedial measures to be employed? To us, the state of the case shows the crying need of a moral uplifting, of a crusade of education in the evils, individual and social, inherent in the drink habit, among the masses of our heterogeneous population. You can not reform people until they desire to be reformed. You can not reform them by passing a law. We must educate them up to the point where they will see the need of reform; and when a majority of them have reached this point, they will be willing to join in the effort to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

WHAT WE HAVE LOST.

Under the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law, Spain felt constrained to reduce her high duties on American imports into Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the reciprocity agreement entered into, our trade with these two islands rapidly increased. Our millers gained completely control of their flour trade. American pork, beef, lard, fish and vegetables found a vastly increased market. Machinery, hardware, cotton goods, and manufactured goods of all kinds went from this country into the islands on a largely increased scale. The British consul general at Havana reported to his government that under the reciprocity agreement the United States had secured the market of the Spanish West Indies, and that it was hopeless for British merchants to try to compete.

But the Gorman tariff law repealed the McKinley law, including the reciprocity clauses, and thus took from the President the power of imposing duties on West Indian sugar and other products—which power was the lever which moved Spain to agree to reciprocity trade regulations. The Gorman law also imposes a 40 per cent. duty on all imported raw sugars. Hence Spain has cancelled the reciprocity agreement, and once more American flour and grain, meats and meat products, vegetables, machinery and manufactured goods must pay a high duty. English merchants can now successfully compete with us. Our export trade with Cuba and Porto Rico will be cut down fully one-half. This is an example of the manner in which we are going to conquer the markets of the world, according to Professor Wilson.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Pittsburg is a blaze of color this week—red, white and blue—in honor of the twenty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The city honors herself in thus honoring the boys in blue who bore the banner of glory in triumph from the Ohio to the sea, and from Washington to Appomattox.

The grand review is the last which will ever be held at a national encampment. The infirmities of age are telling on the veterans, who a third of a century were the flower of the young men of the nation. The long march for hours through city streets is too much for their enfeebled frames, though it has hitherto been the most unique and striking feature of national encampments. Its origin was the grand review at Washington at the close of the war, when the victorious legions of Grant and Sherman, flushed with triumph, marched with joyous swing down Pennsylvania avenue, passing in review before the great Lincoln and the statesmen and leaders of that majestic time. Like that historic march, the annual parade of the Grand Army will now become but a glorious memory. Sic transit gloria mundi!

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Every intelligent man, no matter what his political views, acknowledges the fact that the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress, whose members are to be elected this fall, will contain a Republican majority. All the Republicans have to do is to secure 47 new seats, and they will have a majority over the Democrats, and if they can make that number 57, they will be able to have a majority over all, the Populists included. As the Republicans ordinarily have no difficulty in carrying an average of 140 seats, there can be no objection to reckoning their minimum of membership in the next House at that figure, and if they are granted as many members as that to start with, they need to gain but 36 seats to ensure them the majority.

The Republican chances in the Senate are equally promising. The terms of 30 regularly-elected United States Senators end on March 4 next. Besides these elections, there are three vacancies, which have been filled temporarily by gubernatorial appointment, and three absolute vacancies. The legislatures of Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Louisiana and Wyoming elect two Senators each, and Washington chooses one member for a long term which should have been filled a year ago. Thus 36 seats are to be filled in all by the legislatures which are to be elected as a whole or in part this year.

At present the Senate consists of 43 Democrats, 36 Republicans and 6 Populists. In this classification Senators Irby, of South Carolina, and Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, are among the Populists. The seats of 16 Democrats now in the Senate are vacated with the close of this Congress, and also of 17 Republicans. That leaves 49 hold-overs, of which 28 are to be Democrats and 21 Republicans. So that the Democrats start off with 28 seats in the Senate of the next Congress, and the Republicans with 21, while the Populists have six, as reckoned above. The states which have already chosen or seem to be certain to elect Democrats to make up the Senate's complement are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana (two), Mississippi, North Carolina (two), Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. They will give the Democrats a total of 40 seats. Kansas will go against them, New Jersey will probably elect a Republican to succeed McPherson, and West Virginia is also doubtful.

South Carolina will elect the Populist-Democrat, Tillman, giving the Populists seven seats. The Republican start with 21 seats, and will elect, or have elected, their men in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan (two), Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming (two). Delaware will probably be carried by the Democrats, unseating Anthony Higgins; Illinois is doubtful and Montana (two) and Nebraska are also somewhat uncertain. That will give the Republicans 14 new Senators, a total of 35.

Without the doubtful states the Senate will then be divided as follows: Democrats 40, Republicans 34, Populists or independents of all kinds 7. Seven seats remain, to which the following doubtful states elect: Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Montana (two), Nebraska and West Virginia. If the Republicans can carry Kansas, Montana and Nebraska, and the Democrats Delaware, Illinois and West Virginia, the Senate will stand: Democrats 43, Republicans 38, and Populists 7. Thus the Populists will have a balance of power, or at least the Tillmanites and the Populists together. It hardly appears possible for the Democrats of the regular persuasion to gain a majority in any event. Even the accession of the two new members from Utah, which takes place during 1895, though not in time to affect the organization of the Senate, cannot ensure them full powers in that body, the Vice President's vote being necessary then to decide the question of mastery.

THE NEBRASKA FIGHT.

Edward Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb., editor of the Omaha Bee, in his announcement that he will not support Thomas J. Majors, the Republican nominee for governor, appears to have simply confessed himself beaten in an endeavor to dictate a nomination. Mr. Rosewater has brains, bull-dog pugnacity, and is the owner of a great newspaper. Yet these are not enough to make him or any other man possessing them, boss of the Republican party in Nebraska or any other state.

The trouble with Rosewater appears to be that if he cannot rule, he will ruin. Nebraska had the opportunity of her life this year to shake off Populism and the incubus of Bryanism, and it may even yet succeed in so doing, and elect Tom Majors governor. However, it ill becomes any man to use the Rosewater threats, to write a convention enclosing a resignation, in pique because his way was not the way of the majority in convention. There is more at stake in Nebraska than Rosewater, and that is the success of the principles of the Republican party. Nebraska is a part of the nation, and a victory in this once Populist-ridden state will have an influence not only through the West but in the East as well. It is not a question of any bolter's likes or dislikes—it is a question of far-reaching consequences to the voters who have to make up the next Senate of the United States, and end the carnival of shame which has been the national disgrace since March 4, 1893. Mr. Rosewater is simply one man in this citizenship, and not the Republican party.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S OPPONENT.

The nomination of A. G. Dayton for Congress in Hon. William L. Wilson's district by the Republicans settles the fate of that distinguished cuckoo. We are told that Mr. Cleveland has saved something good and easy for the professor, and in defeat he will be cared for. Professor Wilson has raised his hand in blow after blow to the industries of his own state, since the time of his election to Congress, and not even the magic of Cleveland's friendship can do anything for him. Mr. Dayton is a strong candidate, a leader of men, and will represent, as Mr. Wilson has not, the real interests of the people of the Second West Virginia district.

The officials of Mississippi have refused to surrender to an officer of the United States Secret Service bureau the state treasury warrants, or the plates from which they were printed. Will this prove to be an attempt to solve the old problem, which asked what the result would be were an irresistible moving body to come in contact with an immovable one?

China continues to reduce officials for cowardice, and Japan goes on making more Chinese cowards.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The substitution of certainty for uncertainty regarding the tariff has, as every one knows, given an impulse to internal commerce—to the distribution of manufactured goods, and the replenishment of depleted stocks on retailers' shelves all over the country. This process began as soon as the tariff bill passed, and is steadily going on. This is accompanied by the rapid taking of imported goods out of bond, and by an increase of imports. All these are cheering factors of improvement, and may be accepted as marking the upward turn from the lowest point of the trade depression. Of course, after a year's contraction of purchases, alike by merchants and consumers, a replenishment of supplies on the part of both was inevitable. The buying starts off very conservatively, and the demands of the public run largely to the lower and cheaper grade of goods, but this also is to be expected from the diminished purchasing ability of the masses, due to lowered wages and interruptions to regular employment.

It will be noted that the recovery we are discussing is that in the operations of commerce. The recovery in the manufacturing industries of the country did not set in so quickly, nor is it by any means so general. There is a general resumption in the glass industry, but this is in part due to the fact that the glass workers can not labor during the hot weather; summer is their vacation, and work resumes in September. This year the wages question had to be settled, and this has been done on a lower basis. We cannot forbear to remark the apposite illustration this is of the soundness of the Republican doctrine that the tariff question is largely one of wages. In the window-glass industry, the new tariff law reduces the duty 27 per cent. The window-glass workers start in on a 20 per cent reduction in wages. No illustration could be clearer or more convincing.

The revival of our industries will inevitably be much slower than that of commerce. In the first place, there must be an increase in the buying ability of the people, and this will come slowly, as any one can see; and it is also certain that under the new tariff there will be much larger imports of manufactured articles, which will necessarily mean a corresponding decrease in the amount manufactured in the United States. Hence in many industries only a portion of the plant of machinery will be used, with a corresponding diminution of the number of workmen employed, as compared with the prosperous years of 1891 and 1892, up to the time the panic struck us in the early summer of 1893.

The money market reflects these conditions faithfully. There is an increased demand for money, which comes from merchants and importers; manufacturers are not yet in the market for loans. The volume of money is still in excess of the supply, and call loans still stand at 1 per cent.

Time money shows a tendency towards a gradual increase in the demand. This statement, however, must be taken on the basis of comparison with the recent period of practical stagnation; nor has it any special significance as to the effect on bank figures; for it should be borne in mind that the present reserve is still of such phenomenally large proportions as to warrant a really aggressive increase in the needs of the borrowing community. Rates 2 per cent for 60 days, 2 1-2 for 90 days, 3 for four months, 3 1-2 for five months, 3 3-4@4 for longer periods.

The stock market during last week showed a movement toward a recovery in tone and an advance in quotations, and the outlook is for a steady, though probably not rapid advance along the same lines. As to the effect of the new tariff on the stock market, Henry Clews, in his Saturday circular, says:

The general situation of investments seems to favor a steady rise in the value of railroad securities. From causes connected with the excess of manufacturing plant above referred to, there may very possibly be, for some time to come, a check upon the flow of new capital into the industries. The tendency of the moment, indeed, is rather towards the consolidation of the several separate capitals of important trades into a single great monopoly, for controlling the effects of excessive production and consequent competition. This, for the moment at least, directly tends to divert the increasing wealth of the country from industrial uses and forces it into other forms of investment.

Railroads are the more calculated to attract this diverted capital because they are becoming less and less exposed to competition from the creation of new companies and the construction of new lines. Experience is improving their methods of operation; public opinion is enforcing upon them greater integrity of management; the current wholesale recognition of large companies is not only weeding out the weak spots in their finances but also exhibiting the necessity for more conservative capitalization and a stricter accountability of managers; while the decline in the cost of supplies and in wages is conducive to greater economy of operation. These facts should make railroad stocks and bonds more acceptable to those who, for the time being, find some other forms of corporate investment surrounded by doubts arising from unsettled industrial conditions. For this reason, we expect to find the values of railroad securities steadily sustained by a growing investment demand, and regard them as a good purchase whether on speculation or for permanent holding.

The bar silver market was active and irregular, ending weak on a small demand for London account, due chiefly to the unsatisfactory movement of the Eastern exchanges. The silver shipped was mostly that contracted for when prices were higher, but receipts from the West exceeded shipments to Europe. Mexican dollars were slightly easier on larger sales by the Mexican railroads in the New York and San Francisco markets. Dealings in assay bars were less active, most consumers having supplied their requirements for several weeks on the rush to buy during the recent sharp advance in commercial silver. At Saturday's close in New York, the price for commercial bars was 64 7-8@65 1-4 cents; government assay bars, 65 1-4@65 3-4.

Down East some of the papers are gravely discussing the question whether it is proper to write one's private letters, as well as business ones, on the typewriter. The question is absurd. One night as will lay down the dictum that when going to make a social call one should walk, rather than ride in a street car. There is no reason why private letters should not be written on a typewriter. The gain in time and in legibility overbalances all other considerations.

It is refreshing to read the favorable comments of the British press on Engineer Stokes and the conduct of the Americans at the fires in Minnesota. It is so seldom that they speak of matters American with anything but a sneer, that it is pleasant to hear a friendly word.

It is said that up to ten years ago Governor Tillman had never seen a railroad, a bank or a hotel. He is indeed an ideal Democratic candidate.

IMPORTANCE OF THE DEBS TRIAL.

The trial of Eugene V. Debs and his associates, for contempt of court, now in progress in a federal court in Chicago, involves a number of very important questions. Among these are, how far the federal courts may go in the exercise of their power to use the injunction, and to punish for contempt of court in refusing to obey an injunction. And this will decide the question how far the right of trial by jury in certain cases extends; for the violation of an injunction of a federal court is contempt of that court, and one charged with contempt is tried by the court, without the intervention of a jury. This involves the constitutional question whether, by such procedure, the persons charged with this offense, if found guilty, are not deprived of their freedom "without due process of law," in contravention of the provision of the United States constitution.

It is the contention of Debs and his counsel that the judicial methods employed by the federal courts during the great railway strike are illegal and unconstitutional; and should Judge Woods decide against the defendants in the case now pending, there is no doubt it will be carried to the Supreme Court and every controverted point be fought out in the court of last resort. The line of argument of the defense is that the statutes provide penalties for the commission of crimes; that for a court, in such a case, to issue an injunction forbidding certain persons from committing such crimes; and when such offense be committed, for the court to send the alleged offender to jail for contempt of that injunction, is a subversion of law, and a denial of the right of trial by jury, guaranteed by the federal constitution. The defense's lawyers say this would be a parallel case to a judge's issuing an injunction against burglary, and the burglary having been committed, the judge should send him to jail for contempt instead of trying him for the crime of burglary. This, they claim, would eventually do away with jury trials, and rest all power in the courts.

The defense further contends that the use of the injunction under the interstate commerce law was a perversion of the intent of that statute; that the interstate law is intended to bring the railroad corporations doing interstate commerce under the control of the federal government, and not a statute to quell strikes or suppress riots.

To these positions the government's attorneys will argue that the mobs could only be controlled by the most drastic restrictive measures, and that the American Railway Union, having begun the struggle which soon developed this lawlessness which the courts sought to restrain, should therefore be held responsible. So it will be seen that the decision of Judge Woods will be an extremely important one. It will involve a definition of the extent of the power of the federal courts, the rights of citizens in certain contingencies, the construction of the interstate commerce law, and the relation of the federal courts to the people.

THE LOUISIANA REVOLT.

The sugar planters of Louisiana have raised the standard of revolt against the Democratic party. A preliminary meeting was held at Donaldsonville on the 4th, at which State Senator McCall made a strong speech in which he declared that "the Democratic party has drifted from a conservative party professing belief in a tariff for revenue with incidental protection into an absolutely free-trade party, and that without regard for great vested interests," and that he was compelled to admit that "there is no safety in the national Democratic party as at present constituted." After other speeches in the same vein, the following resolutions were adoped:

Whereas, Recent adverse tariff legislation and threats of free sugar clearly indicate that the dominant faction of the national Democratic party is bent upon a policy that will lead to the destruction of our industry and the impoverishment of our people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we cannot in justice to ourselves vote for any candidate to represent us in Congress who is not pledged to the protection of sugar, rice, lumber, salt and coal, the other great American industries; be it further

Resolved, That our candidate must be free to vote for a speaker of the House and to effect an organization favorable to protection, no matter to what political party said speaker may belong.

A second meeting was held at New Orleans on the 7th, which passed similar resolutions. There are three congressional districts in which the voters interested in sugar production can control the result, and this action means that they will be represented in the Fifty-fourth Congress by protectionists. The sugar men see the fallacy of the free trade theory, and the injury the policy favored by Cleveland, Wilson et al., will do the nation if it is carried out in legislation. They are Republicans in principle. There is no room for them in the Democratic ranks. They demand protection for sugar, rice, lumber, salt and "all other great American industries;" the Democratic national platform declares protection to be "unconstitutional." The signs point to a revolution in Louisiana politics.

A HOME ILLUSTRATION.

The Toledo Knitting company furnishes an example of the workings of the new tariff law. The cost per dozen of a certain quality of mittens is $2.15, of which 90 cents is labor and 85 cents material. The same quality of mittens are made in France and Germany at a cost of $1.11 a dozen, but little over half as much as the cost here. The labor in Europe is worth 25 cents and the material 60 cents. The duty under the new law is 35 per cent. Adding the duty to the cost, and France and Germany can place these mittens side by side with the mittens made by the Toledo Knitting company, and costing $2.15, for $1.50. The difference, it will be seen is 65 cents—the exact amount of the difference paid labor in the two countries.

If the Toledo Knitting company continues to make this quality of mittens, it must of necessity reduce the cost of manufacture. That reduction can not be made on material, and but little can be made on the expense of selling. There is but one point at which it can be made, and that is, in the price paid for labor. And this is a result of the new tariff law.

"I only did my duty," said Jim Root when told that he was the hero of the hour. He is blind from the smoke, and terribly burned, but he has still no thought of anything but duty. The locomotive engineer is often a hero. He never faces anything but danger, and dies like a martyr, with duty first in his mind in nearly every case. And even in England Root's heroism is not overlooked, and he will not be forgotten.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

It is safe to say that the Comte de Paris, whose death is just recorded in the cable news, would have been far more useful to France had he not, with true Bourbon stubbornness, clung to the shreds of his "hereditary" right to the throne. He was undoubtedly a statesman in all that the word implies; but all his usefulness to France and to the world was barred by his royal pretensions. Summed up in a sentence, his record was that of a lifetime's waiting for a throne never to be his.

Twice expelled from France, he was on at least two occasions within the possibility of obtaining the crown for which he waited. The first of these was during the existence of the National Assembly, which convened after the fall of the Third Empire, and which finally elaborated the constitution of the present republic. The Comte de Paris was a member of that body. He was the head of the Orleanist, or younger Bourbon branch—the aged Count de Chambord representing the elder line. The Comte de Paris attempted to form a coalition of the two, by which the adherents of both were to unite in the restoration of Chambord to the throne; as he was childless, at his death the Comte de Paris would become his heir. This coalition was frustrated by Chambord himself, who, with true Bourbon conservatism, refused to accept the tricolor as the national flag, insisting on a return to the old Bourbon fleur-de-lis. On such trivialities turned the fate of France!

The second opportunity was the Boulanger episode. After the quarrel of "le brav General" with the Radical leaders, he plotted with the Orleanists to overthrow the republic and to place the Comte de Paris on the throne. The adherents of the latter furnished large sums of money for use in the political campaign; and this explains the enormous vote the spectacular Boulanger received in his series of electoral victories. The moment for the coup d'etat was of course the evening of the day on which Boulanger carried Paris by something like 100,000 majority; but Boulanger had not the nerve of a Napoleon, and feared to give the word. The golden opportunity passed, Boulanger sought safety in exile, and suicide closed his career. With that passed the Comte de Paris's last possible chance to obtain the throne he claimed.

He was patriotic enough, when Carnot was murdered and Casimir Perier elected to the Presidency, to issue a manifesto asking his adherents to support the latter tentatively for the sake of internal peace; but he was careful to state that this should involve no abrogation of his own "divine right" to the throne. His programme was his own restoration, and the restoration of Romap Catholicism as the state religion, as it was before the revolution, a century ago. He was more ultra than even Pope Leo, who dealt a severe blow to the cause of monarchy in France when he enjoined on all French Catholics a sincere acceptance of the Republic.

It is somewhat daring to predict that the Bourbon pretensions will never be realized; yet the progress of events in France indicates that the Republic has come to stay, and that the Bourbon "divine right" is but a fantastic shadow in this latter day development of the right of the people to rule.

For President in 1896: H. O. Havemeyer, of the Sugar trust. For Vice President, President Greenhut, of the Whisky trust. This is the only logical Democratic ticket possible to name.

MAINE LEADS THE COLUMN.

Years ago the truth of the dictum was recognized the country through that "as goes Maine so goes the Union." It will be verified in the Congressional elections of this year of grace. The state election on Monday resulted in a phenomenal Republican majority, estimated at 37,000. The Republicans carried every county in the state; their majority on joint ballot in the legislature is 125, which insures the re-election of William P. Frye to the United States Senate. The four Congressional districts are Republican, of course, re-electing Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Milliken, and Boutelle.

The Democratic press will attempt to disguise the true meaning of the result in Maine by declaring that the state is Republican, and of course was expected to remain so. This is true, but it is by no means all the truth. In 1888 President Harrison carried the state by 23,253 plurality; in 1892 his plurality was but 14,979. In 1890 the Republican plurality for governor was 18,883; in 1892, it was but 12,531. Compare these figures with the 37,000 plurality this year, and the true condition of public sentiment in the Pine Tree state becomes evident. The reduced Republican plurality for President and governor in 1892 showed that there were many voters, deceived by Democratic falsehoods concerning the McKinley law, who cast their ballots for a "change." They have learned a lesson, and so have very many Democrats. This year their ballots were cast for Republicanism and protection.

Not the least result of the Maine election is the fact that it puts Thomas B. Reed definitely before the national Republican party as an aspirant for its Presidential nomination in 1896. Chairman Manley made the formal announcement of Mr. Reed's candidacy before the state election, and the vote in Reed's district—the First—may be taken as indicating the favor with which the Maine Republicans received the announcement. In 1892, Mr. Reed was elected by a plurality of only 1,677 over his Democratic opponent. Now he has something like 10,000 plurality! In his canvass Mr. Reed has used the tariff situation for all it was worth from his standpoint, and has urged that the purpose of the Democratic majority in Congress to carry on the tariff reform fight will result in further demoralization of the business interests of the country. While his triumphant plurality is evidence that further tariff tinkering in the direction of free trade will not be tolerated by the majority of the American people, it means that Thomas Brackett Reed is emphatically in line for the Presidency in 1896.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF.

The Democratic majority in the United States Senate is a unique one. It is composed of 43 Democrats, 36 Republicans and 6 Populists. Of the Democrats, 16 are to be retired with the close of this Congress, and also of 17 Republicans. That leaves 49 hold-overs, of which 28 are to be Democrats and 21 Republicans. So that the Democrats start off with 28 seats in the Senate of the next Congress, and the Republicans with 21, while the Populists have six, as reckoned above. The states which have already chosen or seem to be certain to elect Democrats to make up the Senate's complement are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana (two), Mississippi, North Carolina (two), Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. They will give the Democrats a total of 40 seats. Kansas will go against them, New Jersey will probably elect a Republican to succeed McPherson, and West Virginia is also doubtful.

South Carolina will elect the Populist-Democrat, Tillman, giving the Populists seven seats. The Republican start with 21 seats, and will elect, or have elected, their men in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan (two), Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming (two). Delaware will probably be carried by the Democrats, unseating Anthony Higgins; Illinois is doubtful and Montana (two) and Nebraska are also somewhat uncertain. That will give the Republicans 14 new Senators, a total of 35.

Without the doubtful states the Senate will then be divided as follows: Democrats 40, Republicans 34, Populists or independents of all kinds 7. Seven seats remain, to which the following doubtful states elect: Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Montana (two), Nebraska and West Virginia. If the Republicans can carry Kansas, Montana and Nebraska, and the Democrats Delaware, Illinois and West Virginia, the Senate will stand: Democrats 43, Republicans 38, and Populists 7. Thus the Populists will have a balance of power, or at least the Tillmanites and the Populists together. It hardly appears possible for the Democrats of the regular persuasion to gain a majority in any event. Even the accession of the two new members from Utah, which takes place during 1895, though not in time to affect the organization of the Senate, cannot ensure them full powers in that body, the Vice President's vote being necessary then to decide the question of mastery.

Lord Percy: "Yaas. The English that is spoken heah in America is something quite unintelligible to me, don't you know."

She: "Indeed!"

Lord Percy: "Yaas. Stews me into a perfectly beastly funk."

—Scribner's Magazine.

A LITTLE SILVER DISCUSSION.

A Blade reader in Ashley, North Dakota, whose views seem to be tinged with Populism, writes thus:

I have been reading with deep interest your articles headed "Foundations of Finance," but a recent editorial article, entitled "The Silver Renaissance," made me jump to my feet. I therefore take the liberty to thus address you. You say: 'We do not wish the purchasing power of the dollar reduced.' Will you please explain what you mean by "purchasing power of the dollar?"

It means simply how much that dollar will buy. A silver dollar now will buy as much labor, as much sugar, as much tea, as much of anything, as will a gold dollar. The gold dollar gets its value from the actual worth of the gold in it. The silver dollar gets something like half its value from the fact the government holds it to a parity with the gold dollar, and indirectly will exchange gold for silver dollars. That is, one can take silver dollars to any sub-Treasury, and obtain greenbacks or Treasury notes of 1890 for them. Then he can present these notes and request the gold for them; and he will get it. Our correspondent then goes on:

As to the effect of free coinage on the price of the metal, would it not put it up to the coin value and keep it there? For, who would sell his silver bullion for the government assay office would pay him for it? What else is it that keeps the bullion value of gold up than the privilege of free coinage?

Under free and unlimited coinage, the government will buy no silver. It would simply coin it, and return it in that form to the owner.

To have the present silver dollar contain a gold dollar's worth of silver, the price of silver bullion would have to be $1.2929 in gold.

It is now worth 65 or 66 cents an ounce, in gold. To suppose that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone would cause the price of silver to almost double itself, is to suppose the impossible. The inevitable result of free coinage would be this:

The government could no longer hold the silver dollar up to a parity with the gold dollar;

The silver dollar would depreciate in purchasing power until it would buy no more than its bullion value.

Then we would have two distinct and different dollars—a gold dollar whose purchasing power would be what it is now; and a silver dollar whose purchasing power would be about 65 or 66 cents in gold.

We had the same thing during the war. On July 11, 1864, an article that you could buy for $1 in gold cost $2.75 in greenbacks.

Lastly, it is not free coinage that keeps up the value of the gold dollar, but the fact that if you melt a gold dollar up, the lump will sell for $1. If you melt a silver dollar, the lump is worth only about 65 or 66 cents. Or, in other words, the gold dollar is worth its face as bullion, while the silver dollar is not.

SENATOR JONES'S BOLT.

John P. Jones, United States Senator from Nevada, elected as a Republican, has written a letter to his constituents in which he announces that he has joined the Populist party. The reason which he assigns for this step is that the only hope of achieving the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 lies with that party.

That is well enough to curry favor with the Populists, but we are sorry to say that Senator Jones appears to have been animated rather by a desire to remain in the Senate, even at the sacrifice of his Republicanism, than to retain his standing in the party which has honored him for twenty-one years and probably lose his seat.

Mr. Newlands, the only Nevada Representative, was elected as the candidate of the Populists by a majority of nearly 5,000 votes over his Republican and Democratic competitors. The Populists have a heavy majority in both branches of the state legislature. Hence Senator Jones saw an end to his political career unless he joined the Populists, and there you have the reason for his playing the turncoat.

A Deep Waterways convention will meet in Toronto September 17 to advocate the construction of a 20-foot ship canal from the great lakes to the ocean by way of the St. Lawrence river. The route ought to be through the Erie canal to New York. That is the only way to secure dominance of the great lakes for the United States.

The farmers all along the Canadian border are hit hard by the Gorman law, and are impatient to have a chance to whack the Democratic party at the polls.

Ohio Democrats are repudiating their own candidates and platforms, and in November the people will again repudiate the rotten old party.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jerry Simpson is in bad health and walks with a crutch. His party has been on crutches for some time.

The Car of Russia is said to be affected with Bright's disease. And it worries him, no doubt, to be unable to send Bright to Siberia.

Ex-President Harrison does not confirm the Michener report that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. He neither affirms nor denies.

Prof. J. M. Mansfield, who has filled chairs in both Harvard and Stanford Universities, has been committed to the California Asylum for the Insane.

R. Van Whisker is a candidate for Congress in Missouri. His name might create the impression that he is a Populist, but he isn't—he is a Prohibitionist.

Ex-Senator Ingalls has received an anvil, an old family souvenir, from Massachusetts. Although slightly disfigured Mr. Ingalls will still be in the ring.

Col. Ingersoll indignantly denies that he has been misrepresented in his reported remarks in justification of suicide, and he has said he repeats and stands by with emphasis.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta, the Salvadoran refugee, is kept in close confinement in the sixth story of a San Francisco hotel. He chafes greatly and gives vent to his extreme dissatisfaction in violent emotion and bitter curses.

Nellie Neustetter, it is reported from Paris, has "accepted" already a theatrical engagement, but there are substantial reasons for hoping that neither Mr. nor Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt will feel called upon to elevate the stage.

Mrs. Edmund Yates, it is reported, carries about with her wherever she goes, the ashes of her late husband, who, it will be remembered, was cremated. They are inclosed in an air tight receptacle, and this is fitted into a little traveling bag made for the purpose.

The Mikado of Japan has long had a desire to make a tour of the world. This inclination had taken so thorough a hold of him that he had made plans for a journey to this country and Europe when the trouble with China arose. His trip has been, of course, indefinitely postponed.

Senator Teller of Colorado in a late speech said: "In all great questions of morals, a woman is worth two men." He gave this as his main reason for favoring woman suffrage. He believes that the women of Colorado will be largely instrumental at the next election in rescuing the State by their votes from the deplorable rule of the Populists.

Gen. James S. Wilson, who spent a year in China and critically examined the army and fortifications, says: "It is hardly to be doubted that an army of 50,000 Europeans with

OUR PREMIUM AWARD

FOR THE JULY AND AUGUST COMPETITION.

The List of One Hundred and Sixty Who Sent in the Largest Lists of Short-Time Clubs.

The following is a list of the 160 persons entitled to the premiums we offered for the largest three months clubs sent us during July and August.

We ask that any errors claimed be reported at once, as we shall award these premiums as soon as the corrections are made:

1—Sewing machine, R. S. DeBusk, Rosedale, Va., 424 subscribers.
2—Sewing machine, T. L. Starkweather, Watseka, Ills., 389.
3—Gent's hunting-case watch, W. D. Lewis, Arkansas City, Kas., 352.
4—Open-face gold watch, C. H. Anderson, Omro, Wis., 350.
5—Lady's gold watch, E. B. Bingham, Wellston, O., 252.
6—Nickel case watch, Mrs. R. V. Witbeck, West Coxsackie, N. Y., 214.
7—Nickel case watch, M. H. Buskirk, Stanford, Ind., 204.
8—Nickel case watch, M. E. O'Neil, Kent, Pa., 191.
9—Nickel case watch, J. M. Reese, Mannington, W. Va., 162.
10—Nickel case watch, P. T. Wilhelm,, Freeland, Md., 154.
11—Nickel case watch, J. T. Haley, Salem, Va., 143.
12—Nickel case watch, C. A. Purdy, Falmouth, Ky., 138.
13—Nickel case watch, W. E. Love,sr., Trenton, Tenn., 136.
14—Nickel case watch, D. W. Woodward, Defries, Ky., 125.
15—Nickel case watch, T. G. Thompson, Deford, Mich., 123.
16—Set of Encyclopedia, T. Bockenoogen, Hebron, Neb., 117.
17—Set of Encyclopedia, James T. Elliott, Wellington, Kans., 115.
18—Set of Encyclopedia, James H. Singleton, Cutshin, Ky., 111.
19—Set of Encyclopedia, Edgar Mayo, Metcalf, Ills., 102.
20—Set of Encyclopedia, Isaiah Beasley, Reidsville, Ga., 100.
21—Set of Encyclopedia, D. W. Thuma, Oregon, Mo., 94.
22—Set of Encyclopedia, John W. Pugh, New River Depot, Va., 87.
23—Set of Encyclopedia, P. C. Coley, M. D., Hawkinsville, Ga., 85.
24—Set of Encyclopedia, W. T. Plumlee, Mingo, Ky., 82.
25—Set of Encyclopedia, S. H. Eye, New Hampden, Va., 77.
26—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, John Ellis, Windsor, Mo., 70.
27—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, A. C. Twyman, Hiseville, Ky., 69.
28—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, G. B. Wright, Albany, Ky., 63.
29—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, Wm. S. Cloyd, Tompkinsville, Ky., 60.
30—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, Margaret Starcher, Hurst, W. Va., 60.
31—Dozen nickel tea-spoonsWm. Kendall, Brookfield, Mo., 57.
32—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, Mrs. Wm. Duffin, Rock Island, Ills., 56.
33—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, A. J. Cress, Crescent, Okl., 54.
34—Dozen nickel tea-spoons, Rev. Lewis Loveless, Oakland City, Ind., 51.
35—Dozen nickel tea-spoons—F. M. Dunn, Davison, Mich., 47.
36—Souvenir half dollar, L. Ketcham, Fayetteville, Ark., 45
37—Souvenir half dollar, J. B. Greer, Stuttgart, Ark. 44.
38—Souvenir half dollar, Wm. Creech, Jonesburgh, Ky., 44.
39—Souvenir half dollar, Victor Cox, Annapolis, Ills., 41.
40—Souvenir half dollar, B. P. Lake, Gallupville, N. Y., 43.
41—Souvenir half dollar, John Smith, Burlingame, Kas., 41.
42—Souvenir half dollar, Beverly Waugh, Eldray, W. Va., 40.
43—Souvenir half dollar, J. W. Henderson, Labette, Kas., 40.
44—Souvenir half dollar, John Clink, Sublette, Ills., 40.
45—Souvenir half dollar, Henry Harper, Circleville, W. Va., 39.
46—Souvenir half dollar, R. A. Good, Danville, Ky., 38.
47—Souvenir half dollar, M. B. Fraley, Nickellsville, Va., 35.
48—Souvenir half dollar, J. M. Monroe, New Canton, Va., 34.
49—Souvenir half dollar, E. S. Jillson, Erieville, N. Y., 35.
50—Souvenir half dollar, B. U. Jackson, Park Place, Ark., 34.
51—Souvenir half dollar, John Gambill, Relief, Ky., 33.
52—Souvenir half dollar, J. C. Baker, Springvale, Me., 33.
53—Souvenir half dollar, O. S. Jones, Platteville, Wis., 33.
54—Souvenir half dollar, J. M. Kirkpatrick, Whitesburgh, Tenn., 33.
55—Souvenir half dollar, H. W. Curry, Iowa Centre, Ia., 32.
56—Souvenir half dollar, W. F. Todd, Industry, Pa., 31.
57—Souvenir half dollar, Royal McQuay, Denver, O., 31.
58—Souvenir half dollar, J. M. Armstrong, Upper Tract, W. Va., 30.
59—Souvenir half dollar, Lena Blair, Mill Village, Pa., 28.
60—Souvenir half dollar, J. C. Mitchell, Green City, Mo., 28.
61—Souvenir half dollar, Nathan Thomas, Pawnee City, Neb., 28.
62—Souvenir half dollar, Thos. McElfresh, Middletown, Mo., 27.
63—Souvenir half dollar, W. J. Montgomery, Greenfield, Ind., 27.
64—Souvenir half dollar, F. E. Pomeroy, Samaria, Mich., 27.
65—Souvenir half dollar, Daniel Covert, Hutchinson, Kan., 25.
66—Souvenir half dollar, Minerva Ream, New Carlisle, O., 25.
67—Souvenir half dollar, T. T. Guthrie, Euchee, Penn., 24.
68—Souvenir half dollar, J. R. Hyatt, Ducktown, Tenn., 24.
69—Souvenir half dollar, F. C. Vreeland, Marshall, Mich., 24.
70—Souvenir half dollar, J. B. Dickey, Culberson, N. C., 23.
71—Souvenir half dollar, J. S. Jones, Flat Rock, Ky., 23.
72—Souvenir half dollar, H. C. Grower, Tinan, Mo., 23.
73—Souvenir half dollar, S. A. Ferguson, Camp Creek, W. Va., 22.
74—Souvenir half dollar, T. H. Paschal, Tampico, Tenn., 22.
75—Souvenir half dollar, Charles R. Gaitrell, Weston, W. Va., 21.
76—Souvenir half dollar, C. B. Nichols, Lineville, Ala., 21.
77—Souvenir half dollar, Myra Wilder, Staunton, Ills., 21.
78—Souvenir half dollar, Maurice C. Dickinson, Mich., 21.
79—Souvenir half dollar, D. C. Harris, Fish Head, Ala., 21.
80—Souvenir half dollar, J. B. Alter, Lacona, Ia., 21.
81—Souvenir half dollar, J. C. McGrew, Vandalia, Mich., 21.
82—Souvenir half dollar, Mrs. V. C. Reynolds, Fairbury, Neb., 21.
83—Souvenir half dollar, G. R. Negley, Hebbardsville, Ky., 21.
84—Souvenir half dollar, F. M. Brannan, Greenville, Tenn., 21.
85—Souvenir half dollar, E. A. Vayless, Grape Creek, N. C., 21.
86—Nasby in Exile, J. M. McWhorter, Lewisburg, W. Va., 20.
87—Nasby in Exile, A. B. Crowell, Richmond, Va., 20.
88—Nasby in Exile, George H. Snyder, Hayesville, N. C., 20.
89—Nasby in Exile, D. R. Houser, Grahamton, Pa., 20.
90—Nasby in Exile, Rachel Wooding, Blyston, Pa., 20.
91—Nasby in Exile, J. M. Griffith, Whatcom, Wash., 19.
92—Nasby in Exile, "Agent" (no name), Ada, O., 18.
93—Nasby in Exile, W. A. Varner, Bee-e Hill, N. C., 18.
94—Nasby in Exile, J. M. Pierce, Rockwood, O., 18.
95—Nasby in Exile, Edmund Hobbs, Jr., Wheeling, W. Va., 18.
96—Nasby in Exile, D. H. Eyerly, Hershey, Neb., 18.
97—Nasby in Exile, J. C. Mitchell, Green City, Mo., 17.
98—Nasby in Exile, G. Petty, Big Cliffy, Ky., 17.
99—Nasby in Exile, A. H. Berry, Waynesfield, O., 16.
100—Nasby in Exile, Mrs. I. W. Finch, Plainview, Minn., 15.
101—Nasby in Exile, D. L. Hardin, Glenwood, Ia., 15.
102—Nasby in Exile, J. F. Right, Star, N. C., 15.
103—Nasby in Exile, Samuel Brillhart, Reynoldsville, Pa., 15.
104—Nasby in Exile, Mrs. Mary Rath, Mackinaw City, Mich., 15.
105—Nasby in Exile, G. J. Irentsen, Sheboygan, Wis., 15.
106—Nasby in Exile, W. W. Caldwell, Concordia, Kan., 15.
107—Nasby in Exile, James M. Ellis, Ellsworth, Ind., 15.
108—Nasby in Exile, Newton Morris, Willie, W. Va., 15.
109—Nasby in Exile, C. E. Spaulding, Warren, Vt., 15.
110—Nasby in Exile, C. E. Cornell, Monterey, N. Y., 15.
111—Nasby Letters, D. H. Dixon, Hookerton, N. C., 14.
112—Nasby Letters, J. N. Ethridge, Cainesville, Tenn., 14.
113—Nasby Letters, William Boyd, Corneville, Ark., 14.
114—Nasby Letters, J. F. Miller, Etam, W. Va., 14.
115—Nasby Letters, William L. Lewis, Medina, Va., 14.
116—Nasby Letters, J. T. Green, Templeton, Tenn., 14.
117—Nasby Letters, A. McCoy, Tate, W. Va., 14.
118—Nasby Letters, J. D. McFall, Stout, Tenn., 13.
119—Nasby Letters, Victor Moulder, Kepler, Ky., 13.
120—Nasby Letters, L. H. Michael, Ruthervood, N. C., 13.
121—Nasby Letters, V. B. Chapman, Ritchie C. H., W. Va., 13.
122—Nasby Letters, J. H. Darter, Point Truth, Va., 13.
123—Nasby Letters, Mrs. U. S. Clary, Prattsburg, N. Y., 13.
124—Nasby Letters, C. G. Gaston, Odessa, Mo., 13.
125—Nasby Letters, P. E. Cavender, Magnet, Mo., 13.
126—Nasby Letters, Henry Keith, Port Leyden, N. Y., 13.
127—Nasby Letters, Wm. O. Greear, Flat Woods, Va., 13.
128—Nasby Letters, W. D. Rambo, Damascus, Va., 13.
129—Nasby Letters, Fred Cook, sr., Deerfield, Mich., 13.
130—Nasby Letters, P. L. Whitlow, Lafayette, Ala., 13.
131—Nasby Letters, F. B. Savidge, Clark's View, Pa., 13.
132—Nasby Letters, J. B. Poindexter, Camp Creek, Ga., 13.
133—Nasby Letters, A. H. Tomanek, Avon Lake, O., 13.
134—Nasby Letters, S. B. Pierce, Armathwait, Tenn., 13.
135—Nasby Letters, Amos Stackhouse, Stackhouse, N. C., 13.
136—Paper novel, C. A. Loomis, Wakonda, S. D., 12.
137—Paper novel, Orville Metcalf, Walker, Ia., 12.
138—Paper novel, F. P. Olds, Silver Point, Tenn., 12.
139—Paper novel, John Olmstead, Palo, Mich., 12.
140—Paper novel, H. L. Hale, Pulaski, Ky., 12.
141—Paper novel, Mrs. A. M. Abbott, Plainfield, Wis., 12.
142—Paper novel, James Lawder, Rockwood, Ill., 12.
143—Paper novel, D. J. Mann, Lonceverte, W. Va., 12.
144—Paper novel, Charles Gowin, Bloomfield, Ky., 12.
145—Paper novel, Arthur Dunn, Abingdon, Va., 12.
146—Paper novel, W. S. Roach, Coxville, N. C., 12.
147—Paper novel, W. J. Comer, Oakvale, W. Va., 12.
148—Paper novel, G. W. Patterson, Carthage, Mo., 12.
149—Paper novel, A. W. Yocum, Gig Harbor, Wash., 12.
150—Paper novel, John Coons, Welmer, Ark., 12.
151—Paper novel, Frank M. White, Slinpery Ford, Cala., 12.
152—Paper novel, Jerry E. Minor, Dale, Ind., 12.
153—Paper novel, C. W. Walker, Fort Dodge, Ia., 12.
154—Paper novel, R. G. Latimer, Ovilla, Ia., 12.
155—Paper novel, Robert C. Crawford, Hueston, Kan., 12.
156—Paper novel, J. H. Stark, Prescott, Kan., 12.
157—Paper novel, Aaron Jones, Lebanon Junction, Ky., 12.
158—Paper novel, M. J. Flora, Sand Hill, Ky., 12.
159—Paper novel, Elizabeth Watson, Watson, Ky., 12.
160—Paper novel, H. L. Lay, West Leroy, Mich., 12.

WHO?

"Who killed the party?"
"I," said Bill Wilson, "with my little bill,
I killed the party."

"Who saw it die?"
"I," said Carlisle,
With a tearful smile,
"I saw it die."

"Who caught its blood?"
"I," said old Smith;
"My sugar bowl with—
I caught its blood."

"Who dug its grave?"
"I," said Tom Reed;
"'Twas a merciful deed.
I dug its grave."

"Who tolled the bell?"
"I," said Dave Hill,
"I pulled with a will
When I tolled the bell."

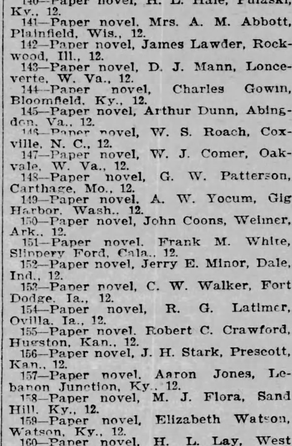
"Who preached the sermon?"
"I," said fat Grover.
"When the trouble was over
I preached the sermon."

"Who'll sit on its grave?"
"We," say country and town.
"To keep its spook down,
"We'll sit on its grave."
—New York Recorder.

WATCH FOR IT.

An Eclipse of the Moon Dated For Next Friday Night.

On Friday night next, September 14, a partial eclipse of the moon will occur. It will be visible throughout North and South America. The beginning will be visible in the western part of Europe and Africa. The accompanying diagram will give the reader some idea of the moon's course as it passes by the earth's shadow. The large shaded circle represents a cross section of the earth's shadow, and the small circles represent the moon at first and last contacts and middle of eclipse. The moon will pass by the lower edge of the shadow, touching it first at the southernmost point. The observer will, therefore, see the shadow first at the north point of the moon's disk.



THE SHADOW'S PATH.

As the moon moves up toward the left the shadow will appear to move down toward the right, covering at the middle of the eclipse a little less than a quarter of the diameter of the moon's disk, and leaving it a point 53 degrees to the west from the north point. The first contact will occur at 9 hours 36 minutes, central standard time, the moon's center being then at the point M. Before this faint shading, due to penumbra of the earth's shadow, will have been noticed on the upper part of the disk. At 10 hours and 32 minutes the moon will be at O, and the eclipse at its maximum. At 11 hours 8 minutes the moon will be at P, leaving the shadow at R. After that there will be only the faint penumbral shading on the west side of the disk.

THE BABY'S DIMPLES.

"Where can the baby's dimple be,
In chin or cheek or knuckle or knee?"

Where are her dimples? You'd like to know.
One little hole in each elbow,
Two in her cheeks and one in her chin
For mamma to tuck a kiss within.

One at the nape of her neck so fair,
Six half-snared in the rings of her hair,
And a darling little one under her chin—
A place for a kiss to nestle in.

Four in the back of each chubby fist,
Two in her shoulders and one in each wrist;
When her by-by cap is tied 'neath her chin
Another dimple is tied within.

Four downy dents upon her knees,
Ten in her pink feet saying: "Please
Here's room for ten kisses, and one thrown in
For the dear little dimple under the chin.
—Chicago Post.

ENGLISH IDEA OF WIT.

Wanted—A barber to shave the face of the earth.
A bed for a tick of a clock.
A timekeeper for a mill race.
A sure cure for a pig's stye.
A carpenter to put a roof on a watershed.
A charter for a snow bank.
Agents to handle the spice of life.
Some one to spin a mountain top.
A tonsorial artist to shampoo the head of a river.
A detective to unravel a grass plot.
A doctor to cure a window pane.
An audience to see a horse fly.
A nurse maid to rock the cradle of the deep.
A singer who can reach the high seas.
A man to find traces of a lost harness.
A lawyer to try a watch case.
A tailor to take the measure of a suit for libel.
A sign language for dumb waiters.
Some use for dog's pants.
A pair of handcuffs for procrastination, "the thief of time."
A hand to go with an arm of the sea.
A necklace for a neck of land.
A pump for a well spring of information.
Some buttons for a coat of paint.
A commander to take charge of a courtship.
A machine to thresh "wild oats."
A harnessmaker to build a harness for a night mare.—English Exchange.

Pimples, boils and other humors of the blood are liable to break out in the warm weather. Prevent it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE NEW TARIFF.

OFFICIAL COPY OF THE NEW (SENATE) TARIFF LAW,

WHICH WENT INTO OPERATION ON AUGUST 28, 1894.

An Absolutely Correct Copy—The Bill Will be Printed in Instalments Until All is Given.

SCHEDULE J.—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

265. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," one and one-half cents per pound.
266. Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line," one cent per pound.
267. Yarn, made of jute, thirty per centum ad valorem.
268. Cables, cordage, and twine (except binding twine), composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, manilla, sisal grass, or sunn, ten per centum ad valorem.
269. Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings, twenty per centum ad valorem.
272. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines, forty per centum ad valorem.
273. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth), and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at twenty-five cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty-five cents per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem.
273½. Linen hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, or jute, forty per centum ad valorem.
274. Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or of a mixture of either of these substances, thirty-five per centum at valorem.
275. Collars and cuffs, composed wholly or in part of linen, thirty cents per dozen pieces, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of linen, fifty per centum ad valorem.
275½. Tapes composed of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels or spools, destined expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
276. Laces, edgings, nettings and veilings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, neckings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, tamboured articles, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffilngs, tuckings, or ruchings, all of the above-named articles, composed of flax, jute, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances or either of them, or a mixture of any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.
277. All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

279. On flocks, mungo, shoddy, garnetted waste, and carded waste; and carbonized noils, or carbonized wool, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and on wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roving, roping, or tops, twenty per centum ad valorem.
280. On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.
281. On knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, not including wearing apparel, and on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.
282. On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear and felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on woolen and worsted cloths, and on flannels weighing over four ounces per square yard, the same duties as on dress goods.
283. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, or goods of similar description or character, and on all manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including such as have India rubber as a component material, and not specially provided for in this Act, valued at over fifty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.
284. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this Act, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including such articles made wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and beaded silk goods, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.
285. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this Act, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, fifty per centum ad valorem.
286. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, head nets, nettings, and veilings, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which is elastic or metalastic, made of wool, worsted the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.
287. Aubusson, Axminister, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, forty per centum ad valorem.
288. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.
289. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.
290. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.
291. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, forty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
292. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
293. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, thirty per centum ad valorem.
294. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, thirty per centum ad valorem.
295. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.
296. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.
297. The reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

SCHEDULE L.—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

298. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, twenty per centum ad valorem. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organized, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, and spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, thirty per centum ad valorem.
299. Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, one dollar and fifty cents per pound; plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, one dollar per pound; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.
300. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords, and tassels, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, buttons, and ornaments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, forty-five per centum ad valorem.
301. Laces and articles made wholly or in part of lace, and embroideries, including articles or fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery, handkerchiefs, neck ruffings and ruchings, nettings and veilings, clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and beaded silk goods, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.
302. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including those having India rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this Act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE M.—PULP, PAPER AND BOOKS.

Pulp and Paper.

303. Mechanically-ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp unbleached or bleached, ten per centum ad valorem.
304. Sheathing paper and roofing-felt, ten per centum ad valorem.
305. Printing paper, unsized, sized or glazed, suitable only for books and newspapers, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
307. Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and tissue paper, white, printed, or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, and writing paper and envelopes embossed, graved, printed or ornamented, thirty per centm ad valorem.
308. Parchment papers, and surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, and photograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem. Lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in, or forming part of printed books), on paper or other material not exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch in thickness, twenty cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, five cents per pound; lithographic prints from either stone or zinc on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, six cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, printed from either stone or zinc, if printed in less than ten colors, but not including bronze or metal leaf printing, twenty cents per pound; if printed in ten or more colors, or in bronze printing, but not including metal leaf printing, thirty cents per pound; if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, forty cents per pound.

Manufactures of Paper.

309. Paper envelopes, twenty per centum ad valorem.
310. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, writing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.
311. Bank books of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem; books, including pamphlets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, music, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
312. Playing cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards and at a like rate for any number in excess, ten cents per pack and fifty per centum ad valorem.
313. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

314. Hair pencils, brushes and feather dusters, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; brooms, twenty per centum ad valorem; bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared in any manner, seven and one-half cents per pound.

Buttons and Button Forms.

315. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, wool, or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem.
316. Buttons commercially known as agate buttons, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partially manufactured, one cent per line button measure of one-fortieth of one inch per gross and fifteen per centum ad valorem.
317. Buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone or horn, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
318. Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier mache, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
318 1-2. Coal, bituminous and shale, forty cents per ton; coal slack or culm such as will pass through a half-inch screen, fifteen cents per ton.
318 3-4. Coke, fifteen cents per ton ad valorem.
319. Corks, wholly or partially manufactured, ten cents per pound.
320. Dice, draughts, chess-men, chessballs, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, fifty per centum ad valorem.
321. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever material composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. This paragraph shall not take effect until January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.
322. Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, eighth-tenths of one cent per pound.

Explosive Substances.

323. Fire-crackers of all kinds, fifty per centum ad valorem, but no allowance shall be made for tare or damage thereon.
324. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.
325. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound, five cents per pound; valued at above twenty cents per pound, eight cents per pound.
326. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, twenty per centum ad valorem.
326 1-2. Musical instruments or parts thereof (except pianoforte actions and parts thereof), strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
327. Percussion caps, thirty per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, two dollars and seven cents per thousand caps.
328. Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including quills of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, and flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, suitable for millinery use, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
329. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, twenty per centum ad valorem; furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, twenty per centum ad valorem.
330. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, forty per centum ad valorem.
331. Gun wads of all descriptions, ten per centum ad valorem.
332. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.
333 1-2. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, ten per centum ad valorem.
333. Haircloth known as "crinoline cloth," six cents per square yard.
334. Haircloth known as "hair seating," twenty cents per square yard.
335. Hats for men's, women's, and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies, forty per centum ad valorem.

Jewelry and Precious Stones.

336. Jewelry: All articles not specially provided for in this Act, commercially known as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
337. Pearls, including pearls strung but not set, ten per centum ad valorem.
338. Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; if set, and not specially provided for in this Act, including pearls set thirty per centum ad valorem; imitations of precious stones, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not set, ten per centum ad valorem. And on uncut precious stones of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

Leather and Manufactures of.

339. Sole leather, ten per centum ad valorem.
340. Bend or belting leather, and leather not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.
341. Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, twenty per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, twenty per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes, made of leather, twenty per centum ad valorem.
342. Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, twenty per centum ad valorem.
343. Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:
344. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over fourteen inches in length, one dollar per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, two dollars per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep), three dollars per dozen pairs.
345. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over fourteen inches in length, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, two dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, three dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs. Men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, four dollars per dozen pairs.
346. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over fourteen inches in length, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, three dollars per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, four dollars per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, four dollars per dozen pairs.
347. Ladies' or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over seventeen inches in length, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, two dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, four dollars per dozen pairs.
348. Ladies' or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin,, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, three dollars per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, four dollars per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, four dollars per dozen pairs.
349. In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on all leather gloves, when lined, one dollar per dozen pairs.
350. Glove tranks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay seventy-five per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.

351. Manufactures of amber, asbestus, bladders, coral, cork, catgut or whipgut or wormgut, jet, paste, spar, wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
352. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, India rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. But the terms grass and straw shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure and not the separated fiber thereof.
353. Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta-percha, vlucanized India rubber, known as hard rubber, human hair, papier-mache, plaster of Paris, indurated fiber wares, and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, all of the above not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.
354. Manufactures of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl, gelatine, and shell, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
355. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
356. Matting and mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, twenty per centum ad valorem.
357. Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material, and slate pencils covered with wood, fifty per centum ad valorem; all other slate pencils, thirty per centum ad valorem.
358. Pencil leads, not in wood, ten per centum ad valorem.
358 1-2. Photographic dry plates or films, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
359. Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, fifty per centum ad valorem; all common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than fifty cents per gross, ten per centum ad valorem.
360. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or other material than paper, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sticks For.

361. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, if plain or carved, finished or unfinished, thirty per centum ad valorem.
362. Waste, not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad val

LA VIE.

The shadows of noon, still falling straight,
And all feet turning toward the gate
Where the road ends.

The shadows creep backward—onward the pace;
Never a halt, till the end of the race
Where the road ends.

Ah me! in every face, and God knows why,
Pain's mark on all—all who come nigh
Where the road ends.
—Louise Houghton.

HOME TALKS.

EXHIBITION OF PECULIARITIES—EXPLANATION IS DESIRED.

The Quality of Faithfulness in These Animals—Their Intelligence Brings Them Close to Man.

Did you ever hear of tramp dogs? Sophonisba and I had a very curious but rather annoying adventure with a company of three of them the other day. It was a glorious morning, and the spirit had moved us to a long walk thus to vary the monotony of confinement which the continued heat had compelled. Passing on under the overarching trees we saw three large canines playing together upon a beautiful green lawn. Presently they were at our side sporting gaily, but not being in that frame of mind that produces socialibility with strangers, we offered no speech save once, when Sophonisba requested one to use less familiarity with her white gown as he was leaving unsightly marks thereupon.

One, two, three squares were passed and still they circled round us and still we gave them no heed. Sophonisba proposed that when we reached a certain point where several streets branched in various directions, we should cross over to another pleasant thoroughfare and pursue our way onward. Now comes a curious thing. Instantly those dogs started rapidly forward, bounding along until they came to the street she had mentioned, followed that a short distance, then turned and awaited our coming. Aroused at last by this persistency of these would-be friends, and feeling that such determined attentions were becoming monotonous, we did not turn as intended but continued our original way. A few brief moments of congratulation at our escape were followed by the rushing of feet, and, glancing around, we saw them come scurrying along as joyously as if we were some long lost relatives whose regained society was a wellspring of delight.

Then Sophonisba's patience gave way, and she sternly ordered them backward, illustrating her remarks with the point of an umbrella. They paused gazing at us sadly and wonderingly. Evidently they took council together and finally decided it was all a joke, for we had gone but a few paces ere they were with us again as happy as ever.

It had now become a vexed problem with Sophonisba and me as to how we were to get rid of these three large, unkempt, uninvited companions. Noticing that they had become interested in some boys at a little distance, we dodged around a neighboring corner, where a tall building shielded us from view, and walking swiftly forward imagined that the solution had been reached. Alas, for the instability of earthly conditions! The sound of barking caused us to glance over our shoulders. A little behind, but across the street, the three were held at bay by a fourth dog which had appeared upon the scene. Then and there we determined upon an ignominious flight to the street car that we heard approaching. We tried to take a dignified, if hurried, gait, but when my evil genius prompted me, like Lot's wife, to look backward and I saw four quadrupeds instead of three racing after us, we no longer stood on the order of our going. Reaching the car, we stepped aboard and turned to view the four animals pressed together close to the step, looking at us with wonder and indignation as if they felt that we had been guilty of a mean and scurvy trick. As for ourselves we drew a long breath of relief at our escape, but it is a conundrum which we cannot guess as to the number of dogs we should have had in our train had we continued our walk onward.

Now I would like to ask of some one familiar with the dog nature two or three questions. Why did those creatures persist in following us, when we exhibited neither signs of fear nor friendliness being occupied in our own conversation, until they made themselves unpleasantly familiar? How did they know that we designed crossing from one street to the other, when Sophonisba merely proposed it in an ordinary tone of voice, without reference to them, and while they seemed to be paying no attention? How did they succeed in pacifying the fourth dog, and induce him to join their ranks, unless they had some way of explaining the situation to him as an excursion in which they were expecting no end of sport? The three were evidently tramp dogs, out of a job, but quite hilarious over the matter. We were neither tramps nor hilarious, therefore there was no bond of union in that direction, and why they attached themselves to us with such a fervor of devotion is a problem I should like to have solved.

Of one thing I am sure dogs possess an amount of intelligence and reasoning power that places them but one step below human beings in the evolutionary process forward.

Somebody has said that there are three kinds of love in the world that knows no variableness or shadow of turning. First is the Infinite love, the all-pervading, which enfolds us always though we recognize it not; the second is the mother-love which holds fast to the child however far the child's heart may wander from its home; the third is the dog's love which never changes towards the master, no matter how low he may descend in the scale of humanity nor how much he may abuse the patient animal which seems to recognize only the potential good that is within the man.

The quality of faithfulness in dogs in the face of all suffering closely allies them in this respect to the highest-type of humanity. Numerous are the stories of their fidelity, some of them so pathetic as to move the heart to tenderest pity. I recall one of the present moment.

Away up on a lonely mountain side in the land toward the setting sun lived a family of four, the father, mother, son and daughter. They had come as so many like them have done, from the East where Fortune had ceased to smile, animated by the hope of winning again her fickle good-will. It was a lonely place, but not far away gold had been discovered, and the father thought perhaps it was possible that thus prosperity might, in a few short years, return to stay.

With them came a dog, the chosen companion of all the boy's sports. Their devotion to each other was perfect. Where one went, there did the other go also. They wandered through the forest breaking the stillness with their merriment; and the dog seemed almost to laugh with his young master at the echoes which they aroused in the green aisles as they carelessly wandered onward.

At last there came a day when the boy sickened and died. They buried him under a tree where the two had spent many hours together. It happened just as the line of march to another location was about to be taken, and it was a bitter sorrow to the parents and sister that the body of the loved one must be left behind them in the wilderness.

Since the burial the dog had spent the greater portion of his time stretched upon the mound that he thought covered his young master. From there he watched the preparations for going away. When all was ready and they called to him to join them he did not move, and no words of command or entreaty could make him go. His eyes followed them wistfully and with a sort of dumb entreaty in their depths, but when they endeavored to persuade him away, he laid his head with a low moan upon the ground and remained motionless.

"Sing to him, dear," said the mother to the girl; "sing one of the songs Davy loved, and which you used to call them home with. Perhaps he will come to you then."

And the soft sweet notes of the girl's voice quivered through the air, but save for a trembling that ran over his body the dog lay unmoved. She sang as they climbed into the wagon, and the notes floated backward while they slowly moved away, but it was all in vain. He rose once partly to a sitting posture, looked after her and then laid down again.

They were compelled to go and leave him there, and though the man rode back once and again to see if hunger and loneliness had not prevailed, it was useless. He was indeed faithful unto death for he died upon his master's grave.

Faithful unto death!

Few indeed are they among human beings of whom this can be said with truth. Rarely does any love hold fast through good report and evil report, save that of the mother. The most of it cannot abide a crucial test. It cannot divest itself of selfishness. It would almost seem as if the dog possesses in a greater degree than man what Emerson calls the essence of friendship, namely a total magnanimity and trust. It is first the trust that is wanting in man, and then the magnanimity that believes in the love whatever the outward seeming. We are all so imperfect in the one way or another, and yet we believe so thoroughly in self, that when the self is touched the love is chilled or disappears. In some things we may be taught even by dogs.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

THAT PRIZE.

The editor of the Household is anxious that its readers shall give their best thought to the question of whether woman's efficiency in the home is increased or diminished by a knowledge of and interest in the topics of the day formerly considered to belong to man's province only. Write briefly and to the point, and send in before October 10. The letter decided to be the best by the committee will receive the book entitled, "My Pretty Jane," by Lilla Adelaide Rowlands and published by the Lippincotts. The best of these letters or portions of them will be printed later.

TO A TRUE HEART.

Dear heart, one called thee old,
But this is not the truth;
For thou hast kept the gold
Of Love's immortal youth!
—E. S. L. Thompson.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT

About Porch Parties and Piazza Teas.

A fashion that has obtained much favor this summer is that of converting the broad piazzas that form such a desirable addition to nearly every house, into an out-of-doors sitting room, where the ladies of the family can sit with their sewing or fancy work and visit with neighbors and friends, who, in passing, are attracted by the inviting easy chairs and the possibility of a little chat without the formality which of necessity must form a part of a formal call, and consequently much taste is displayed in the furnishing of these extra rooms.

Given a broad piazza, either draped with vines which shut out the heat and bright sunshine, or with awnings and porch curtains where there are no vines, comfortable chairs, rugs, a table for holding work materials or books, a bright-colored hammock or two, some palms and flowering plants, and add to these three or four happy ladies, dressed in their cool summer dresses, and you have a scene of comfort that you are very loth to pass by, especially if the ladies are friends who will be certain to give you a hearty welcome, so you stop on your way down town, "just for a moment." Sometimes several other friends will follow your example and before you are aware of it, an hour has gone, passed so pleasantly that you do not regret it, even though it has somewhat deranged your plans.

When the piazza is large enough, an additional charm is given by having a round table covered with a plain white cloth, some pretty china, and a vase of bright flowers, placed conveniently, so you can offer your friends a cup of tea and a biscuit or wafers, while they sit with you. This is certainly the most comfortable, informal and least troublesome way of dispensing hospitality.

If something more elaborate is desired, invitations for a "porch tea" can be sent, and a variety of refreshments provided. If the "porch" is supplemented, as is often the case, by a well-kept lawn, the entertainment can be made very pleasant, having all the comforts of a picnic, and none of the unpleasantness that attends them.

As it has been a pleasure to occupy our out-of-doors sitting rooms during the summer, so will it be during the autumn when we will have such beautiful sunsets to enjoy and the beautiful pictures of the trees in their dress of brown, scarlet and gold, to see and to remember when the cold and stormy days come and force us to give up our piazza parties.

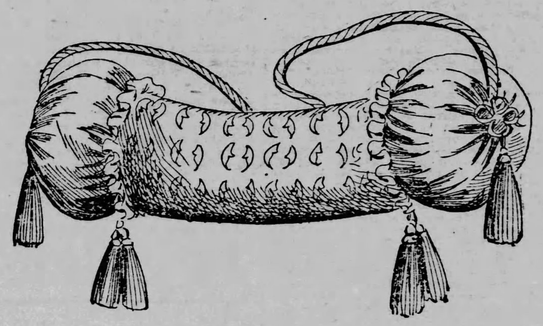
FANCY WORK

To Make During These Hazy, Lazy Autumn Afternoons.

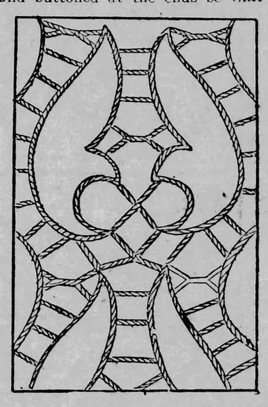
Head Rest.

The cushion is first covered with silk of any desired color; the center part, which should be nine inches long, is covered smoothly, while at the ends the material is puffed on. For each of these puffs a strip of silk one yard and twelve inches long and six inches wide will be required, and should be lined with white gauze. When the ends are joined pleat one side of this strip to fit the circumference of the cushion; the other side is to be pleated likewise, but the pleats must lie in the opposite direction from the first row. A box pleating of the material forms a heading for this puff; finish with heavy cord and tassels.

The center of the cushion is covered with a piece of grey linen, ornamented



with "Venetian embroidery." As a correspondent has recently asked for directions for this work we give an illustration and detailed description of this cover, which is of fine grey linen, nine inches long, and 15 inches broad, is embroidered in grey cotton and buttoned at the ends so that it

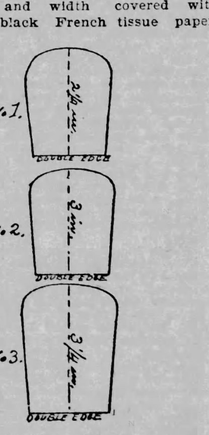


may be taken off to be laundried when necessary.

When the outlines of the figures are run with thread the bars of button-hole stitches between them are worked, passing the thread from one bar to another along the outlines of the figures which are also to be worked in button-hole stitch, the material underneath to be cut away when the work is finished, the whole cover being edged with button-hole stitch.

Panel for "Yellow" Room.

A piece of pasteboard any desired length and width covered with crushed black French tissue paper,



which is done by rolling between the palms of the hand and then partially spreading out, forms the background.

Three large yellow roses and two buds make the decoration for same. Cut four leaves each of sizes No. 1 and 2 and five of size No. 3. A piece of yellow paper, two by three inches, doubled, cut into fringe, curled by rolling in palm of hand, then tied with thread wire, which must be left long enough for a stem, forms the center of the rose. Twist the straight end of each leaf making it scoop shape. Curl corner of each leaf back. Fasten leaves.

Photograph Holder.

Take nine yards of two-inch wide ribbon of a color harmonizing with

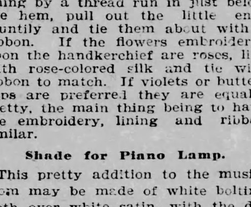
the details of the room where the decoration is to be put. Cut off four lengths of one yard each and tack firmly to the wall, fastening the other end of the ribbon sideways exactly in line so as to make the two ends about two feet apart; draw the center of the ribbon down to a V and tack it firmly; nail the other three pieces of ribbon under this one, each nine inches apart; the remaining five yards is to be made into bows to cover the ends of the ribbon that are tacked to the wall. If preferred a board of the size required may be covered with felt or plush and the ribbons arranged on that; this is really a more satisfactory way as it is not easy to stretch the ribbons tightly enough against the wall to hold the many photographs that can be held in this unique holder.

Pretty Coverlet.

For the center take a square of dark blue silk, working it with an all over design of Marguerites in white and yellow. Border this with a band of white linen, embroidered in a similar design, or decorated with an elaborate drawn work pattern. Finish at the edge with a ruffle of the silk, or if preferred, of linen lace.

Opera Glass Bag.

Take a piece of violet shaded chamois skin about six inches long by five inches wide. Make this into a square bag, and across the top



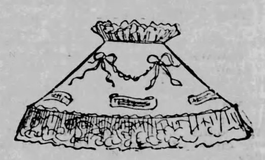
paint purple pansies, three on each side, cutting out the upper petals to form a scalloped border. Ornament the edges with a touch of gold paint and trace two bands of the same across the bag, between which make a row of eyelets to contain the heavy silk cord that serves as a draw-string. In this, as in the sachet, any other flower may be substituted for the one suggested.

Dainty Sachet.

Take a small, very fine cambric handkerchief, and embroider a flower-spray in each corner. Cut out a square of silk the size of the handkerchief, rounding off the corners and tacking to it a piece of white wadding, well besprinkled with violet, heliotrope or any other scented powder. Draw the handkerchief over this lining by a thread run in just below the hem, pull out the little ends jauntily and tie them about with a ribbon. If the flowers embroidered upon the handkerchief are roses, line with rose-colored silk and tie with ribbon to match. If violets or buttercups are preferred they are equally pretty, the main thing being to have the embroidery, lining and ribbon similar.

Shade for Piano Lamp.

This pretty addition to the music-room may be made of white bolting cloth over white satin, with the design painted upon it; or the pattern may be embroidered upon a silk or satin ground. In either case the flowers should be done in their natural colors, the ribbons in pale blue, the scrolls outlined with golden



brown, and the notes with gold. Edge the shade with lace, and line with silk of any chosen color—the pinked edge of the lining forming a backing for the lace frill, while a similar backing is given the full ruche at the top of the shade. For a cream-colored shade a salmon lining is very pretty.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From a Woman Who is Allowed to Vote—Prize Paper.

This week we give in full the prize paper on the cultivation of late-blooming flowers, by Mrs. H. W. Mersereau, Toledo, O. The committee selected this paper from several very excellent ones, on account of its brevity, and because its suggestions could be used this season.

Especial mention is made of a very exhaustive article on the culture of dahlias, by Mrs. Belle P. Drury, and one on chrysanthemums by our valued correspondent "Primrose." These will appear in the Household as soon as possible, and if they are a little late for this year, they are well worth saving for reference next year.

The editor wishes to thank all who so kindly and ably responded to her request for articles on this subject, and hopes to hear from them often, on this or other subjects, feeling certain that anything they may write will be not only very entertaining, but instructive to the Household.

All the late blooming annuals and the favorite chrysanthemums should have been making growth months ere this, so remarks on their culture would not be of any practical benefit until next year.

The chrysanthemum especially, than which we have no better late blooming plant, brought from the cellar with early spring, should have been divided, each tiny plant potted in a thumb pot, and transferred as it grew, until now it should occupy at least a six-inch pot, and be receiving enough plant food to perfect the buds now forming. Unless this has been done you had best wait until October, and then buy blooming plants of the florist.

But there is much effective work which can be done in July, August, and even as late as September by the amateur florist. Now is the time to think of the window garden for the days when the cold blasts are sweeping over our now brilliant flower beds. Marguerite carnations, sown now, will furnish masses of brilliant spicy blossoms for the Christmas feast. All prominent seed firms sell mixed packages of seed for a dime. Sow in a pot or small box, transplant when two or three inches high, and finally to window box, or six-inch pots, as preferred. Keep up a steady, but not rank growth, and "great will be your reward."

Another favorite for winter gardens is the dwarf nasturtium. A package of mixed seeds, or one of the named sorts, preferably the "Empress of India," will bloom in six weeks after sown, and by reserving some seed to be inserted in place of the plants which die, for they literally blossom themselves to death, you will have a brilliant display all winter. Allow one to form seed.

The Petunia is another annual which can be grown with great success in the window. Plant double varieties for looks, and the sweet-scented ones for perfume, and your window garden will furnish more color, perfume and sweetness than six times the number of geraniums.

The hardy perennials should be sown at once in the garden. Hardy pinks and carnations, columbine, campanula, sweet williams and the hollyhocks should be sown now, to insure early bloom next year. There are many choice varieties of hollyhocks. Sow mixed seed to form a hedge, and you will have a thing of beauty and a joy for years, with no trouble or care beyond an occasional hoeing. They are fine for screening the alley fence or unsightly outbuildings, and as a fence between flower and vegetable garden.

And then there are the bulbs, "but that is another story," and deserves a chapter all to itself.

These Women Enjoy Their Rights.

Dear Household Sisters:—I know you are wondering how your sisters in Colorado are getting along with politics, so I will give you some information. Now prepare to be shocked, those who are exceedingly sensitive on this subject, because we are all going to vote!

We actually have Republican clubs organized; omens of the fair sex, of course. Please do not think the following remark vain, but a club more refined and intellectual than ours would be difficult to find at any political rally composed of the opposite sex.

Beg pardon for that last remark. Our Masculine friends in Colorado are generous and gallant as can be wished. On all occasions we are shown the greatest respect.

From the following you will see we have a fair chance for county to state offices. Half the delegates from every voting precinct to the county conventions are women. Half of the county central committee are women, and we think half the delegates for the state convention will be of your sisters as they have not all been appointed as yet. Our county representative and clerk will be of the fair sex, as there is scarcely a question as to political majority in this county.

As to the state ticket, owing to the diversity of political opinions, we can not count as ours, but one office, that of state superintendent of public schools. That office seems to be generally considered ours by all political parties.

I will close for this time, and if this is kindly received by my esteemed sisters, I will come again after the elections, and tell you what victories are ours, and add a few more compliments for our Colorado men.—Fair Politics.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Variety of Interesting Subjects Settled.

The editor of the Household wishes to explain to those who write to her asking for assistance in the way of sending to them boxes of clothing and other supplies, or money to help them through the winter (as very many do) that while she has the greatest sympathy for them, and a desire to do all in her power to relieve their need, it is quite impossible for her to comply with their requests. In every state there are people who are not only abundantly able, but who are willing and ready, to care for those who need care, and it is much better for these needy ones to apply to some one in their own state, as they will naturally be more interested in their condition than strangers will, and will doubtless respond to all worthy calls for aid.

That there is, and will be this coming winter, very much suffering for the necessaries of life, by worthy persons, in all communities, there can be no doubt, but it is as true that there are others who are not worthy, but who will take advantage of the general sympathy of the public to ask for help to which they are not entitled. This class of persons usually send their requests for assistance to some distant place, trusting that the distance will prevent any investigation of their condition.

Of course the editor does not intend to apply these remarks to those who have recently sent such requests to her, but as a general reason why it is best for those who are worthy to apply for assistance where they are, or can be known.

Corrine:—It is claimed that the massage treatment will remove scars and birth-marks from the face. You will find the address of some very successful dermatologists in The Blade, and your best plan will be to write to them for advice.—Ed.

Electrolysis:—The name you have chosen means the chemical decomposition of substances by means of electricity.—Ed.

Alice B.:—The quotation you send, "And yet no lot below, for one whole day eludeth care," is from Jean Ingelow's poem, "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," and why did the bells ring that, in time of danger?—Miss P.

Is there any way of removing grass stains from children's clothing? If so, will some one send it to the Household?—Mother.

Answers.

Mrs. L.: A most excellent little pamphlet giving instructions for Instantaneous Coloring without Heat has been written by Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, of Muncie, Ind., a well-known art contributor to The Blade Household. She will send it free to any one sending her the names and addresses in full of any ladies known to the writer who are interested in decorative and fabric painting. Address her Lock Box 459.—Ed.

Betsey:—A little common sulphur sprinkled on book shelves or other places infested by the little silvery-looking moth will drive them away. If it is used near the silver, it will be apt to turn it black. For the little red and black ants, spices sprinkled freely on shelves will keep them away, but it makes a very untidy appearance.—Jane.

Mrs. Maggie H.:—In answer to your request, I will say if you will go to any druggist he will mix a varnish for you, which will both stain and varnish. I think you will be pleased with the result. It makes old worn-out furniture look like new. I stained a set of chairs last spring at a cost of fifteen cents.—Mrs. Maggie H., No. 2.

The editor thanks this correspondent for the kind words she sends in regard to the Household, and will be glad to hear from her again.

Emily B.:—If you will let the sunshine fall directly on the key-board of your piano, it will keep the ivory from turning yellow.—Teacher.

HELPS FOR THE COOK.

Each Season Brings Its Joys and Especial Work.

It has been said that there is a time for everything and the summer and autumn months are certainly the time for preparing fruit, pickles, catsups and such good things for winter use. The berries have gone, to be sure, but we have peaches, plums, pears and apples to use, and now is the best time for canning tomatoes and other vegetables, as they are at their best and prices are very reasonable.

In canning fruit a syrup of 1 cupful of sugar to 2 quarts of water is best to use for cooking the fruit, which should be prepared in small quantities at a time, just enough for one or two cans. This prevents the fruit from becoming dark colored by too long cooking. A kettle of richer syrup may be kept on the stove with which to fill the cans after the fruit is put in them, if desired; this will obviate the necessity of adding sugar to the fruit when it is used.

Tomatoes should be used in August, or early September, as they are apt to become watery later in the season. Green tomatoes can be used for pickles or preserves until the frost touches them.

To Can Tomatoes.

Peel and cut them in small pieces and cook in a porcelain kettle for an hour, or till they are of the proper consistency, then put in glass cans, screw the tops on as tightly as possible, invert the cans and let them stand till cold. Then tighten the covers if necessary and keep in a cool, dark place.

Chili Saucee.

Wash and cut in pieces 18 large tomatoes, 4 medium sized green peppers, and 2 onions. Put in a porcelain or granite-ware kettle and let it heat till nearly boiling. Then rub it all through a colander, add 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 pint of vinegar, 1 teaspoonful of mustard and 1 tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Let it cook gently until quite thick, then put in bottles and cork tightly.—Bessie Donovan.

Tomato Preserves.

Take the smooth, round, yellow tomatoes, scald and peel them and for each lb. of fruit take 1 lb. of sugar. Place fruit and sugar in a kettle and let them remain over night. In the morning remove the fruit and boil the syrup until all scum is removed, then drop in the tomatoes and 1 lemon sliced thin and boil gently for 20 minutes. Put the tomatoes in jars, boil the syrup down 1-2 and pour over them. Cover closely and you will have a most delicious preserve.—S. J. Smith.

If there are any housekeepers who have something which they think is especially good let them remember how many they can help by sending the recipe to the Household.—Ed.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

The Last Meeting of the Summer Vacation.

Last meetings are apt to be pensive affairs Miss Prudence has heard, but certainly there was very little pensiveness displayed in the M. G. R. circle this morning. Probably this was because the close of vacation will make no difference in their weekly good times; perhaps, too, the presence of several new members added to the usual gaiety and it's barely possible that various rumors that were afloat concerning the "badge question" had something to do with it; "any how," as Terence says, Miss Prudence welcomed an unusually gay group of young people. Two of them, whom she will call "Dine" and "Stella," took "noms" that are already in use in the column, so she hopes they will furnish themselves with new ones and come again. One of the two, who signs herself as "Golden Rod," acts upon the chaperone's suggestion, and writes about the wild flowers in her neighborhood, she says: "Wild roses grow in the lanes and meadows around my home, the mountain lily opens in the evening all over the hills that surround us, and many flowers whose names I do not know, grow wild in our yard. I think Abraham Lincoln did the most for our government, and I believe in Woman's Rights." The other, who fancied "Egypt" for a nom de plume, says: "I recognize a kinder spirit in Uncle Sam's Daughter, for I too am a stenographer with ambition as high as her own. For our motto allow me to suggest 'Hold With Honor.' It is my favorite. How I long to visit Italy, whose name is synonymous with all that is beautiful in nature and art. Paris, the center of fashion and culture; England, proud of her blue-blooded aristocracy; Spain, with its old castles and dreamy, passionate people, and points galore, in our own loved country."

"One Little Girl in Blue" comes in from the country to tell us that she is fond of music and books; her favorite author is Miss Alcott, and she can ride a bicycle. Miss Prudence and the circle were very glad to admit her and hope she will come often.

"Iowa Girl" writes: "Ludwig, I am pleased to meet you; do you ever have any trouble with claim jumpers? Flur-de-lis, shake hands. I hope to see you here again; Violet, let me advise you to stand up bravely for women's rights, and your expressed opinions; Merry Mae, I can assure you that women have done, and will do brave service on the battlefield, and I think the Bible speaks of female rulers. Surely we, of a Republican government, can help to do so."

"Elouise," a new member from Kansas, says she is nineteen years old, but expects to continue her studies for several years, having an idea that she will not be apt to learn too much. She is a regular attendant at the Sunday school, two miles from her home, like many others of the M. G. Rs., her favorite author is Miss Alcott; poet, Longfellow; and she has a burning desire to become a milliner.

"U No Hoo" asks Mountain Daisy, who agrees with Golden Rod, that a gentleman will not use profane language or tobacco, what she thinks about their using liquor. He volunteers a little information to Irene on the subject of insects that, though somewhat amusing, was not exactly the thing Miss Prundence likes to publish in this column, and closes his letter by wondering why the cowboys do not drop in oftener, and the frank confession that he has never read Dickens.

Pussy Prairie" inquires for the pioneers of the circle, Nil, Jet Darling, and others, and speaks of the improvement visible in our columns since its beginning, she says: "In looking over some old numbers of The Blade, I found one where our only letters were from Nil and Lois Lake, but they were very good ones. Nameless, I think you have some talent if you can sweep and wash dishes. Wasn't that a refreshing 'Sea Breeze,' boys and girls? I hope it will blow this way often."

"Evelyn" writes: "I can not keep still any longer, so come in for a moment if only to say good morning. It hardly seems possible that our vacation is nearly over, but it really is, and I wonder how the members of this circle have spent the time? Mine has been given to reading some good books, and in visiting in the country. Not a very profitable way, perhaps, but still, when nothing more worthy offers itself, what was I to do?" It seems to me I am not fitted for anything much, any way. I have been reading Lucile, and find it grand with its pure motive and beautiful expression."

Dear Merry-Go-Rounds:—Here is another Kansas girl to join your circle. May I, please? I want to tell you about our club. Four of us girls organized a Jolly Four-in-Hand club, and we certainly have jolly times. We have four honorary members, young men of the town, and we have socials, parties and picnics. This is quite a small town, so we have to make all our own good times.

My favorite author is Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the study of studies for me is education. My flower is the red rose. I agree with Vera Rose on the question of women voting. In place of having a refining influence at the polls, I fear they, too, would soon become almost as noisy and rough as the men; some of them would. I am sure. I think Miss Prudence's plan for a "Tour of the Continent," is splendid, and I, for one, should like to join the "merrie partie." So much instruction may be gained from it. Am afraid my letter is a trifle long, so will not run the risk of tiring you by any more.—Rowena.

To the Merry-Go-Rounds:—Once more I will try to write something to entertain the girls and boys of our circle. How many of our number, I wonder, have ever visited the Wyandotte cave? My home is only one-half mile from it, and two of my uncles are the proprietors. My father also owns what is known as the Little Wyandotte, and I have been in both a great many times. Near the entrance is a hotel, where visitors may spend weeks if they so choose, enjoying the fresh country air and reveling amidst the beauties of nature. Blue river flows near by, where boats riding and fishing may be engaged in by those who delight in such sport. During the months of July and August, the hotel has been full to overflowing, and many people have camped along the river. Bitter Sweet's opinion of Talmage's works coincides with my own. I am agent for the "Pathway of Life," and I think that if more such good books as it were scattered among the people, it would be a great stride toward universal right and good.—Lydia.

Miss Prudence takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of very pleasant letters from "Moxie" and "Em. T. Head," who express themselves as more than satisfied with the prizes awarded them for the Fourth of July Oration, and best "Picnic Luncheon." Another acknowledgement the chaperone wishes to make is to "Hazel Thornton" for a bright, personal letter received to-day This private correspondence between Miss Prudence and her girls, is one of the most gratifying results of the column, to the editor at least.

The Chaperone hopes her girls and boys are rested and refreshed by their long vacation, and that their school duties will not interrupt their correspondence with her. How many of you are planning your European tour? All you have to do is to write down the names of the cities you would like to visit, and send the list to the Merry-Go-Round Editor, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

HELP THAT COMES TOO LATE.

'Tis a wearisome world, this world of ours,
With its tangles small and great,
Its weeds that smother the springing flowers
And its hapless strifes with fate;
And the darkest day of its desolate days
Sees the help that comes too late.

Ah! woe for the word that is never said
Till the ear is deaf to hear,
And woe for the lack to the fainting head
Of the ringing shout of cheer;
Ah! woe for the laggard feet that tread
In the mournful wake of the bier.

What booteth help when the heart is numb?
What booteth a broken spar
Of love thrown out when the lips are dumb
And life's barque drifteth far,
Oh! far and fast from the alien past,
Over the moaning bar?

A pitiful thing the gift to-day
That is dross and nothing worth,
Though if it had come but yesterday
It had brimmed with sweet the earth—
A fading rose in a death-cold hand,
That perished in want and dearth.

Who fain would help in this world of ours,
Where sorrowful steps must fall,
Bring help in time to the waning powers
Ere the bier is spread with the pall;
Nor send reserves when the flags are furled
And the dead beyond your call.

For baffling most in this dreary world,
With its tangles small and great,
Its lonesome nights and its weary days
And its struggles forlorn with fate,
Is that bitterest grief, too deep for tears,
Of the help that comes too late.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Just the Thing.

Young Lady—"I am tired of living on my relatives, and want to be independent."

Employment Agent—"I might get you a place in a store."

"That won't do. I'd be under some one's orders continually. I want to be independent of everything and everybody."

"Ah, I see! I'll get you a place as cook."—New York Weekly.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

THE ROBIN AND THE CHICKEN.

A plump little robin flew down from a tree
To hunt for a worm which he happened to see;
A frisky young chicken came scampering by,
And gazed at the robin with wondering eye.

Said the chick: "What a queer-looking chicken is that!
Its wings are so long and its body so fat!"
While the robin remarked, loud enough to be heard:
"Dear me! an exceedingly strange-looking bird!"

"Can you sing?" robin asked, and the chicken said "No;"
But asked in its turn if the robin could crow.
So the bird sought a tree, and the chicken a wall,
And each thought the other knew nothing at all.
—Selected.

THE BUZZARD'S BALD HEAD.

"Now, chillen, git to bed quick, and don't make no fuss, and I'll tell you a story 'bout Mr. Fox and Mr. Rabbit."

The promise of a story was quite sufficient to insure ready obedience; so the little ones were soon tucked warmly into their beds, and their colored nurse, seating herself on the floor beside them, greatly pleased at the eager gaze of the bright eyes fixed upon her face, began her story:

"Mr. Fox and Mr. Rabbit had been off workin' all de week, but Saturday dey come home and cleaned up deir house and yard, and got ready for Sunday.

"When ebenin' come, Mr. Fox dressed heself up and went to de rabbit's house.

"'Mr. Rabbit,' he says, 'I'm goin' fishin'. Won't you go 'long, Mr. Rabbit?'

"'No,' says Mr. Rabbit, 'I won't go. I generally stays at home Saturdays and rests myself, and den eats as many fish as dem as goes fishin'.'

"Mr. Fox didn't know how dat could be, but he didn't say nothin' and went on by heself to de pond and cotched a nice string of fish, and den started for home.

"Now Mr. Rabbit, as soon as he thought it was time for de fox to come, he ran down de path and stretched heself out like he was dead.

"Presently de fox come 'long wid his string of fish. He fa'rly jumped when he seed de rabbit, and den he said: 'Well, if here ain't a nice fat rabbit? I'll go home and put my fish down, and den come back and git him, and to-morrow I'll have a big fish fry and a rabbit stew for dinner.'

"So Mr. Fox he went on down de path, and de rabbit he jumps up and through the woods and gits ahead of him, and stretches heself out ag'n like he was dead. When de fox come 'long and seed him, he gave a bigger jump dan before, and says: 'If here ain't another nice fat rabbit! I'm 'most home now, so I'll lay my string of fish down by dis rabbit, and go back and git de other rabbit, and to-morrow I'll have a big fish fry and two rabbit stews.' Mr. Fox laid his fish down by de rabbit, and went back to look for de other rabbit.

"As soon as he was gone, up jumped de rabbit, and took de fish, and ran off as fast as he could go, and went into a hollow tree.

"Presently de fox come back, 'cause he couldn't find no dead rabbit whar he left it, and—dar now! his fish was gone, and Mr. Rabbit was settin' up in de hollow, eatin' fish, and throwin' de fish bones down to him fast as he eat de fish.

"Den de rabbit hollered out, 'I say, Mr. Fox, didn't I tell you I stays at home and rests myself, and den eats as many fish, if not more, dan dem dat goes fishin'?'

"De fox was so mad he didn't know what to do wid heself. He danced 'round de tree, and barked at de rabbit, and said: 'I'll pay you for dis, Mr. Rabbit!'

"'Pay me now, Mr. Fox.'

"Presently a buzzard came flyin' by, and de fox called him, and told him how de rabbit had stole his fish.

"'Mr. Buzzard, will you stay here and russ dis hollow till I go to de house and get a chunk of fire to smoke de rabbit out?'

"Mr. Buzzard said 'Yes;' so he come down and set close to de hollow to russ it till de fox come back.

"Time de fox was gone de rabbit peeped out of de hollow, and said: 'Dat you down dere, Mr. Buzzard?'

"And de buzzard said, 'Dis is me.'

"'Mr. Buzzard, dey tell me you is got gold eyes. Is dat so, Mr. Buzzard?'

"'I spose so, Mr. Rabbit.'

"'Mr. Buzzard, I never seed any gold eyes in my life. Won't you jes' put your eyes up to de hollow so I kin see 'em?'

"De buzzard he got up and put his eyes to de hollow, and de rabbit throwed a whole lot of fish bones and trash in his eyes, and fill his eyes full of trash and fish bones. So de buzzard had to fly down to de ground and set down wid his back to de tree to pick de trash and fish bones out of his eyes. Den Mr. Rabbit, he jumped down, and away he was gone through de woods long 'fore de fox come back wid de fire.

"When Mr. Fox come wid his chunk of fire, he set to smokin' de hollow right away. 'Is he up dere, Mr. Buzzard?'

"'He was up dere de last time I seed him,' said de buzzard and he kept pickin' de trash and de fish bones out of his eyes.

"'De fox smoked and he smoked, but de rabbit didn't fall.

"'Is he up dere, Mr. Buzzard?'

"'He was up dere de last time I seed him,' and de buzzard kept pickin' de fish bones and trash out of his eyes.

"'Den de fox he smoked and he smoked, but de rabbit did'nt fall—den he run to de buzzard, and scratched all de skin off his head, and ever since den all de buzzards been bald-headed.

"'But de buzzard he didn't tell no lie; de last time he seed de rabbit he was up dere, sure enough. He couldn't see after de rabbit throwed de fish bones and trash in his eyes, and he wa'n't goin' to tell de fox dat he was a fool like he was. Now, dat's all de story; you go to sleep directly."

"Oh, please tell us some more! Tell us some more!" cried the children, as wide awake as ever.

"I never seed sich chillen! You never gits tired. Well, I will tell you one little piece of po'try, and den, if you is good, to-morrow night I'll tell 'nother story 'bout de fox and de rabbit."

"Tell us the poetry, please, do," cried all the children at once. "Don't go before you tell us the poetry."

"Bless me, you won't give me time to draw my breff. I never seed sich chillen. Now listen, and don't say 'nother word to me dis night, for I's gwine. I ain't gwine to fool here wid you all no longer. Here is de po'try:

"'De squirrel he hopped from limb to limb,
De ole har' sot and look at him;
De ole har' say unto herself,
'Dat squirrel don't mind he kill herself.'

"'Dar now, I'se gwine. I ain't gwine to tell you no more nohow."—A. L. Bassett.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an author famous for his connection with the American and French revolutions, and for his advocacy of infidel opinions. He was born on the 29th of January, 1737, in Thetford, Norfolk county, England, and was trained to the business of his father, who was a stay-maker. In 1774 he came to America, where a book of his published in the interest of the colonies, won him the friendship of Washington and his associates. He was appointed secretary of the committee on Foreign Affairs, and visited France in 1781. He interested himself in the French revolution and wrote many books in favor of liberalism. He returned to America in 1802, and died here June 8, 1809.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of fourteen letters.
My 1, 2, 3 is seen and felt by every one.
My 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 is the delight of all in the spring.
My 4, 5, 6, 2, 9 is much used by bakers.
My 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 is a part of the Federal Union.
My 14, 13, 12, 11, 10 is a French word.
My whole is the nickname of the state in which I live.

"J. H. N."

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How many posts will be required to fence a plot 160 feet square, dividing it into four square, equal-sized lots, the posts to be set ten feet apart?

"ELFA."

4.—QUOTATION PUZZLE.

The omitted words form a quotation from the same author.

1. "First, he essays his fire and ***** "
2. "And yet began and speed thee ***** like Duncan's son."
3. "***** master place is Lanrick mead."
4. "Prompt at the ****** of alarms,
Each son of Alpine rushed to arms."
5. "Her tro

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

THE DEBS CASE BEGUN.

They Are Now Taking Testimony in the Charges for Contempt.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—The hearing of the contempt case against Pres. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union, which was discontinued on July 25, was taken up by Judge Woods this morning.

Special Counsel Edwin Walker, for the government, announced a filing of a supplemental bill of information which was read by ex-District Attorney Milchrist. Attorney Gregory, for the defense, moved for a trial by jury, which was temporarily overruled by Judge Woods. After the sealing of the answer by the defendants to the supplemental bill, the taking of testimony was begun.

President Debs was unable to be present owing to serious illness, but the other defendants were in court.

E. A. Mulford, jr., Western Union Telegraph company manager was called, and produced a collection of over 5,000 telegrams bearing on the strike. The defense bitterly objected to the admittance of the telegrams, but Judge Woods finally admitted them. Dozens were read, and when the famous "Save your money and buy a gun" message was reached, it was found that it also contained the words, "Tell Effie I am well," showing it to be a private telegram. Attorney Gregory took occasion to denounce the prosecution for giving the incomplete message for publication. Judge Woods said that he did not consider that the alleged garbling of the dispatch amounted to much.

"When I read that telegram in the papers," said the court, "I did not attach much importance to it, as it did not appear particularly incendiary."

Chicago, Sept. 7.—The examination of railway strikers was begun to-day in the trial of the American railway union officials. Switchman Krieger, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, testified that Con McAuliffe, at the head of the Milwaukee A. R. U. had come to him with a request from Debs that all the Milwaukee railway men strike.

"McAuliffe said Debs was sure we would win," witness said, "and urged us to go out. I replied that if we could be assured that our places would be secure if the strike should be lost, that the men would strike. Not many of them went out, however."

A fireman on the St. Paul road testified that he had left his place because of intimidation, and an engineer on the same line said he was told that if he did not leave his engine he would never get out of Chicago alive.

William I. Henry, of Kankakee, a switchman in the employ of the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa railroad, was the next witness and one of the most important offered by the government, because he had personally received a telegram ordering him to call out the men. Mr. Irwin objected to the testimony because it concerned a road not included in the injunction, but the court decided to admit the evidence as possibly throwing light on the intentions of the respondents. Replying to Mr. Walker, the witness produced several telegrams he received at Kankakee signed E. V. Debs. All of those he read.

The first was received by witness on July 1, and read: "Adopt measures to get Big Four out. Promise protection to all, whether members or not. Appoint good committee and wire name of chairman."

At that time witness was a member of the American Railway union. Witnessed showed the telegram when he received it to several switchmen, but took no further action.

THE PULLMAN CHARTER SUIT.

Hearing of the Case Fixed for September 1.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Assistant Attorney General Schofield this afternoon filed in Judge Gibbon's court an amended petition asking leave to file information in quo warranto proceedings against the Pullman Palace Car company to compel it to surrender its charter. Attorneys representing the Pullman Palace Car company made no objection to the filing of the amended petition. Mr. Schofield then asked that next Monday be designed as the day upon which the court would hear arguments on the question of the information to be filed.

Judge Gibbons said that in view of the fact that the leading counsel for the Pullman Palace Car company was out of the city he would fix the date for September 17.

The amended petition filed to-day simply elaborates on the reasons for asking that the charter of the Pullman Palace Car company be amended.

GREAT DAY IN IOWA.

Laying the Cornerstone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 6.—The laying of the corner stone of the Iowa soldirs' and sailors' monument took place to-day. The parade was second only to that of the great battle-flag day celebration. The marchers moved promptly in three divisions at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the monument site immediately south of the Capitol, on the brow of a hill overlooking the entire business portion of the city. Governor Jackson was president of the day.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone was in charge of the Masonic fraternity. An address was made by ex-United States Senator Harlan. Deputy Commander George A. Newman of the G. A. R., and Hon. Thomas Hedge also spoke, dwelling at length on the proud history of the regiments and batteries which went from Iowa to the front in the dark days of '61 to '65, on the courageous and patriotic administration of Samuel J. Kirkwood, the Iowa war governor, and N. B. Baker, the adjutant general.

Sorrow was expressed that Governor Kirkwood was not spared to attend this and the great flag day celebration preceding it. The day was cloudy and cool, leaving nothing to be desired, and the entire programme was carried out without a flaw. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremonies. All the available space was taken, even the housetops being occupied.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Arkansas Has Gone Democratic by the Usual Majority.

Little Rock, Sept. 5.—Returns from yesterday's elections show that the Democrats have made a clean sweep. In White county, the Populists' stronghold, a heavy vote was cast, and the Democrats are claiming the county for Clark by 200 plurality. Jefferson county, which has heretofore been controlled by the Republicans owing to a split in the Democratic party in that county, gives about 700 Democratic majority, the split in the latter party having been healed before the election.

Carroll county, the home of Gen. Powell Clayton, gives a small Democratic majority. Pulaski voters did not take much interest in the election, and the vote will fall below the vote of 1892. The county has gone Democratic by a majority estimated from 800 to 1,500.

SEN. SHERMAN'S PREDICTIONS.

The New Tariff Law Will Greatly Reduce Price for Labor.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—In speaking of the Democratic tariff law Senator Sherman in an interview said: "The tariff bill has been discussed thoroughly, but I think it will cause great distress among the manufacturers, and consequently among workmen. Already wages are being cut on account of it. I was recently informed that the glass-makers and pottery manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had agreed on a cut of twenty per cent, and even then they say they can make no money. If the McKinley law precipitated great labor disturbances when it reduced the tariff on certain manufactured products very little, certainly the new law will cause very serious trouble. Wages will have to come down, and there is sure to be a great fight between employers and employes."

SUGAR PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

Most Remarkable Gathering in Many Years.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—The Sugar Planters' convention, in this city yesterday, was the most remarkable gathering in many years, and the first serious break in the Democratic party in twenty years is now actually threatened. The convention declared in favor of an alliance with the Republican party, on national issues, and two and possibly three, Congressional districts, comprising the sugar region, are endangered to the Democrats. There were probably 300 representative men present at the convention, and as nearly all of them are men of wealth, with large influence, and with power to control a considerable following, the action they have taken can not be under-estimated.

The meeting was called to order by Richard McCall, one of the leading planters of the Third district, and Mr. E. N. Pugh, of Ascension, a near relative of Chief Justice Nicholls, was made chairman. Among those who participated in the discussions were Mr. W. E. Howell, a prominent Democrat of Lafourche, H. P. Kernochan, who was naval officer under Cleveland, Albert Estopinal, Democratic State Senator, who may be the planters' candidate in the First district; G. P. Anderson, a wealthy planter, of Plaquemine; James A. Ware, Democratic Representative in the legislature from Iberville, Col. J. D. Hill, Capt. J. N. Pharr and others.

WAITE WINS HIS FIGHT.

He Will Now be Whipped by the Republicans.

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 5.—Gov. Waite was renominated on the first ballot at the Populist convention, receiving all but half a dozen votes, which were given to Congressman Pence. The nomination was later made unanimous.

When introduced to the convention he was greeted with tremendous cheers. After he had thanked the convention a recess was taken.

Pueblo, Col., Sept. 6.—The Populist state convention adjourned sine die at 2:30 a. m. to-day after completing the state ticket by the nomination of J. Warner Mills of Denver, for supreme judge and adopting the following platform:

"Standing for equal and exact justice to all, regardless of race, sex or religious or political affiliations; the People's party of Colorado heartily endorse the principles of the Omaha platform; endorses the state administration of Colorado and the congressional work of John C. Bell and Lafe Pence; demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; protests against the issuance of government bonds in times of peace; insists that the national government have exclusive control of all money issued by its authority and demands the adoption of the methods of initiative and referendum and proportionate representation as a means of securing all reforms in harmony with the will of the people whose will should be law."

HAVE A LIVELY CONVENTION.

South Dakota Democrats Put Up a Ticket.

Sioux Falls S. D., Sept. 6.—The Democratic state convention assembled yesterday, with every county represented. Temporary organization was effected, W. H. Wilson, of Sioux Falls, being made chairman. A recess was then taken until 11 o'clock last night.

A resolution was adopted denouncing the Republican state convention for turning down Congressman Lucas, an old veteran.

A speech was made by Two Stars, of Sisseton agency, in the Sioux language, the interpreter declaring that he is a Democrat because Democratic faces are better-looking than Republicans.

Nominations—Governor, James A. Ward, of Pierre; lieutenant governor, B. M. Tunley, of Custer City; secretary of State, J. L. Norris, of Yankton; auditor, D. E. Buckholder, of Chamberlain; treasurer, R. A. Mather, of Groton; attorney general, S. W. Treesh, of Scotland; superintendent of public instruction, H. L. Davenport, of Sioux Falls; commissioner of schools and public lands, Jasper Fergen, of Parkston; railroad commissioners, John S. Collard, of Sturgis; J. L. Thompson, of Sioux Falls; W. H. Clokson, of Butte.

In the Democratic state convention the proposition to fuse on congressmen was defeated and nominations were made as follows: W. A. Lynch, of Huron; Andrew F. Connor, of Hot Springs.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS

Go Through the Perfunctory Form of Nominating a Ticket.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept.6.—The Democratic state convention last night placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, Gen. G. L. Becker, of St. Paul; lieutenant governor, John Ludwig, of Winona; secretary of state, John B. Haines, of Morrison county; auditor, A. Bierman, of Goodhue county; attorney general, Logan Breckenridge, of Olmstead county; treasurer, C. L. Lambert, of Carver; chief justice, Seagrave Smith, Minneapolis; associate justice, John W. Willis, St. Paul; clerk superior court, Thomas Kurtz, of Clay county.

The platform reaffirms Democratic doctrines, favors the popular election of United States Senators, denounces the A. P. A., and believes in arbitration.

MONTANA REPUBLICANS

Have an Enthusiastic Convention and Renominate Mr. Hartman.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 7.—The Republican state convention met here yesterday. It was largely attended and very harmonious. There was no opposition to the renomination of Congressman Hartman, and his selection was greeted with great applause.

For associate judge of the supreme court Judge W. H. Hunt, of Helena, was nominated on the first ballot.

The platform declared for the free coinage of silver 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations. Protection and reciprocity are endorsed and the new tariff law denounced as a destructive in particular to the wool growing industry of Montana; liberal pensions and arbitration were endorsed.

NOMINATED AT DES MOINES.

The Ticket Put Up by the Populists of Iowa.

Des Moines, Sept. 5.—At the Populist state convention to-day the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of state, Sylvanus B. Crane, Davenport; auditor, J. Bellangee, Des Moines; treasurer, Aaron Brown, Fayette; attorney general, A. W. C. Weeks, Winterset; judge supreme court, long term, C. C. Cole, Des Moines; short term, J. E. Anderson, Forest City; clerk supreme court, Charles B. Baker, Davenport; reporter supreme court, J. J. Shea, Council Bluffs; railway commissioner, W. W. Pattee, Des Moines.

The platform is a reiteration of the national declaration of principles adopted at Omaha.

WILL VOTE WITH REPUBLICANS.

Democratic Nominee for Supreme Judge Withdraws His Name.

Denver, Sept. 6.—V. R. Markham, nominee of the Democratic state convention for supreme judge, has given notice he will decline to accept. He intends to vote the Republican ticket.

Wages of Workmen Reduced.

Elwood, Ind., Sept. 6.—The United Window Glass factory at Orestes, five miles east of this city, begins operations to-night with 500 hands, who have accepted the 22 1-2 per cent. cut, and propose to make the best of it. The Elwood window glass plant is intending to start up next week, and will employ 200 hands. Frankton's three factories will also resume in a few days.

General Schofield has ordered that hereafter, in view of the small number of vacancies in the army and the consequent restrictions upon recruiting, that no person under the age of 21 will be enlisted except boys as musicians or to learn music.

The Union Pacific to-day issued a notice to all employes to, in the future, abstain from any participation in politics, the discussion of any subject tending in that direction being prohibited. All men not willing to keep out of politics are requested to resign.

AGAINST CHAIRMAN WILSON.

Hon. Alston Gordon Dayton Nominated Against Him.

Elkins, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district never had as large a convention as the one yesterday which nominated Alston Gordon Dayton, of Barbour county, to run against Chairman W. L. Wilson.

Ex-President Harrison arrived at 1 p. m. by special train from Cumberland, and with his daughter, Mrs. McKee, is the guest of ex-Secretary Elkins. A committee was appointed to call on the ex-President, and invite him to address the convention. When the committee escorted the distinguished visitor to the open-air convention, there was a great demonstration.

The ex-President said:

I came here to this beautiful valley of the mountains to pay a visit to a citizen with whom I have been very pleasantly associated. It was not expected that I should be called upon to address any public body, but when invited I chose to come.

You are assembled to discharge an important public duty, and I will not therefore, detain you with any speech. This district will before all eyes this autumn. This contest is not local. It happens that your present representative has been assigned to prepare the tariff bill and has attached his name to it.

It is therefore expected that his conduct will be subjected to severe and careful scrutiny. Unfortunately the proclamation has been made by President Cleveland and Mr. Wilson that the tariff bill is not a finality but that this distinctive warfare is to go on. If you approve this, show it by returning Mr. Wilson to Congress; but if, on the other hand you have felt the effects of the depressitn, if you think more of those who prefer to lead the country through the slough of despondency, show it by defeating him. I cannot say much of the last administration, delicacy forbids me to say much of this, but if you consider the heads of departments and subordinate officers you will see that there was an attempt to act for the best interests of all the people. I cannot say how far we have succeeded, but only that we have done the best we could do. If the people at the elections this fall condemn the recent action on the tariff we shall have an end of tariff tinkerings. When the tide of emigration started from the seaboard, it turned to Ohio and the interior valleys, but now it is toward West Virginia. Now the spring of commerce is coursing through your fertile valley. The pick and shovel are busy. Is this a time through the cheap ocean rates to bring into competition with your products the cheap coal of Nova Scotia? I speak as a patriotic American who feels an interest in the honest people. To your judgment in the quiet November firesides this question must be settled, and may you have the courage to do your duty.

I thank you for your attention and hope that you will immediately nominate the best man.

Ex-President Harrison was received with enthusiasm, and his brief speech favorably commented on by other speakers. He was freely applauded at various points.

GOVERNOR PECK NAMED.

He Will Lead for the Third Time the Wisconsin Democracy.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7.—At the conclusion of Senator Vilas's speech several committees were appointed, including a committee on platform at the Wisconsin Democratic convention yesterday.

On the third ballot of the convention and the first of the evening session, Governor George W. Peck was renominated, receiving 186 votes to 55 for John Hunner and 119 for John Winans. Treasurer Hunner and Secretary Cunningham and Attorney General O'Connor have been renominated. H. J. Schmitz, of Manitowoc, was nominated for lieutenant governor; Wm. B. Schutz, of Baraboo, state superintendent; George C. Prescott, North Greenfield, railroad commissioner.

The platform adopted reaffirms the principles of the Democratic national platform of 1892; attributes financial distress to Republican class legislation; says the new tariff law affords substantial relief "and is a broad stride in the direction of accomplishing the results the Democratic party has so long contended for." That by the repeal of the Sherman silver law the money of the country is restored to a sound basis and no proposed legislation should be entertained which does not provide that every dollar issued by the governmen should be of equal intrinsic and interchangeable value.

GREAT VICTORY IN VERMONT.

Republicans Double Their Majority in the Green Mountain State.

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 7.—Thirty thousand majority for the Republican state ticket is the claim of Chairman Merrill, of the Republican state committee, and the returns seem to justify the claim. The largest majority ever given for governor in Vermont seems fully assured. The net Republican gain in 102 towns over the vote for governor in 1892 is 6,123, an average of 60 for each town. Fuller's majority was then 17,177, so that the Republican majority, based on these figures, providing the remaining towns do as well, will be considerably over 20,000.

There are but six Democratic representatives elected out of 160 representative returned, which indicates only about ten members out of a House of 243, the smallest number since the war. When 103 representative districts had been heard from it was seen that the Republicans had carried 95 and the Democrats only two. One citizens' candidate was elected, and in five there was no choice. The same towns in 1890 elected 76 Republicans and 22 Democrats, and five were not represented. This will indicate clearly the character of the Republican victory. The senate is solidly Republican.

HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

Resurveying and Making a Line Between the U. S. and Mexico.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Col. B. W. Barlow, chief of the American commission to re-survey and erect monuments on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, has arrived here, having concluded the work in which he has been engaged two and one half years. The distance surveyed was 700 miles from El Paso on the Rio Grande to the Pacific. Col. Barlow says that originally 52 monuments were erected along the line. The commissioners found that only thirty-eight remained.

They rebuilt the others and erected 200, making a total of 258. One place no monuments were found for over one hundred miles. In another place a monument was found a mile south of the true American line. There were some other inaccuracies in the survey but they were not important enough to change the monuments. The Mexicans were satisfied with the apparent boundary. In some cases Americans who had paid their taxes in the United States found themselves living in Mexico, and in others Mexicans found themselves inhabitants of the United States.

DRAYTON-BORROWE SCANDAL.

The Husband Now Sues for Divorce on Statutory Grounds.

New York, Sept. 6.—James Coleman Drayton has instituted proceedings to secure a divorce from his wife, Charlotte Augusta Drayton, a daughter of William Astor, of the family of which John Jacob Astor was the founder. Mr. Drayton seeks a legal separation upon the statutory grounds. Hallet Alsop Borrowe is named as the corespondent.

It will be remembered that in March, 1892, at London, Mr. Drayton challenged Mr. Borrowe to fight a duel.

Action has been brought in the court of chancery of the state of New Jersey. The papers in the suit have been filed at Trenton.

WILL REDUCE WAGES.

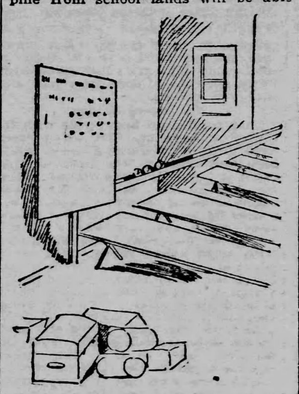
Manufacturing Potters of Trenton Give Notice.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 6.—The manufacturing potters of this city addressed a letter to the operative potters who have been out on strike for several months, asking for a conference for the purpose of discussing a reduction of wages from the scale agreed upon, when the strike was settled a few weeks ago. The manufacturers name no figures in their communication to the men, but say that a reduction is imperative on account of the new tariff laws. The men have not yet sent a reply.

TIMBER THIEVES RESPONSIBLE

For the Forest Fires in the Northwest.

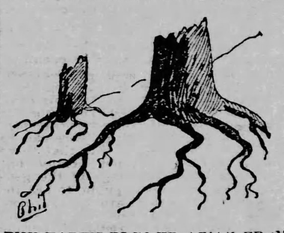
Chicago, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch from St. Cloud, Minn., says: Are "timber pirates" responsible for the fire calamity which has befallen the Minnesota pine lands? There are intimations that the state senatorial committee which has for months been investigating the frauds against the state in the cutting of pine from school lands will be able



BETHEL BOWLING ALLEY AT DULUTH, CONVERTED INTO A DORMITORY FOR REFUGEES.

to show astonishing evidences not only that the timber pirates have appropriated millions of dollars worth of lumber belonging to the state, but that in trying to cover up their stealings they have started fires which have resulted in the terrible loss of life and property in Pine, Kanabec, Carlton and other counties in the pine belt.

Members of the committee have already declared that they have discovered large frauds against the state, and now it is expected that they will probe into the causes of the fires which have swept the whole pine country. The charge is that the lumbermen have fired the lands which they have improperly cleared, to render measurement of stumpage impos-



THE EARTH BURNED AWAY FROM ROOTS OF PINE TREES

sible and thereby shut off any suits which the commission might attempt to bring against them.

In one of the chief hotels in St. Cloud, a scout employed by the commission to ferret out cases of lumber thieving, has declared he had secured sworn evidences that millions of feet of lumber had been stolen, and that as soon as it had been cut the lumbermen had instructed their employes to burn the ground over and "to make a good, clean job of it."

This is a possible explanation of most of the fires that have swept this region. The lumbermen in cutting timber leave great piles of "toppings" all through the woods, and besides that all the smaller trees and underbrush are left untouched. A torch thrust here and there into the piles of toppings in such a dry season as this starts a tremendous fire that burns over a whole half-cleared area and eats the stumps from which lumber had been cut down to large lumps of charcoal, and when the gaugers of the commission come to measure the stumpage on the ravaged school lands they are left with absolutely no basis for calculating the amount of lumber stolen.

This is exactly what the crooked lumbermen want, but in starting these fires they have made altogether too "clean a job" of it. The fires have spread over 1,000 square miles of country. They have destroyed nobody

REFUGEES AT THE BETHEL, DULUTH.

knows how many hundreds of human lives; they have devoured $20,000,000 worth of property. Whether or not it can be proved that these fires grew out of the little ones kindled by timber pirates, there is a loud demand through all the pine country that the manner of cutting timber be severely regulated.

THE NEVADA POPULISTS

Transacted Some Important Business at Their Convention.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 8.—The Populist convention reconvened yesterday. The committee on platform, read a report which was adopted. The platform declares allegiance to the National People's party; indorses the Omaha platform of 1892; demands free unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; demands the repeal of national bank laws; opposes the issue of government bonds for any purpose; requests the government to prohibit Chinese and Japanese immigration; requests the government to authorize the states to employ idle labor in reclaiming arid and swamp lands to be paid by the government in legal tender notes; favors the election of senators by a direct vote of the people; indorses government ownership of railroads and the enforcement of all clauses of the interstate commerce act. It has several clauses of local interest in regard to reduction of state expenses, against lottery schemes and ring policies. Three national committeemen were then elected. The following nominations were made:

Congress, James Doughty, of Elko; governor, George Peckham, of Washoe; attorney general, C. F. Sawyer, of Lincoln; comptroller, Charles Steele, of Storey; treasurer, M. H. Dungan; state printer, M. D. Dooley, of Lincoln; long term regent of the university, Wm. Webster.

SUNK IN THE RIVER.

The Viking Ship Which Had Traveled Thousands of Miles.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—After sailing thousands of miles over the Atlantic ocean, up the St. Lawrence river and through the lakes to Chicago without a mishap, the Viking ship was sunk in the river during the storm of last night. This famous vessel was one of the notable exhibits at the World's Fair.

EX-GOVERNOR STONEMAN

Passes Away at His Sister's House in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—Gen. George Stoneman, ex-governor of California, died in this city this morning at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM HAWAII.

Grover Eats His Crow and Congratulates Dole.

Honolulu, Aug. 28.—Minister Willis called on President Dole, yesterday, and presented him with Mr. Cleveland's letter of recognition of the republic. The Cabinet, as well as Minister Thurston, was present. Minister Willis said:

"Mr. President, the right of the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish their own form of government has been formally acknowledged both by the executive and legislative departments of the United States.

"It seems proper, therefore, so far as I, the diplomatic agent, had the right to extend recognition to the republic of Hawaii, it having been created under the forms of laws and existing without effective opposition.

"The action thus taken, has, I am glad to state, been fully approved by the proper authorities at Washington. As the highest evidence of the fact, I have received an autograph letter from the President of the United States, addressed to you as the President of the republic. In delivering this letter, as instructed, permit me to join in friendly sentiments, and to express the hope that, through the government now inaugurated, peace, prosperity and happiness will be secured to all the people of these islands."

He then presented the following letter from Mr. Cleveland:

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, to His Excellency, Sanford B. Dole, President of Hawaii:

"Great and Good Friend:—I have received your letter of the 7th ult. by which you announce the establishment and proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii on the Fourth day of July, 1894, and your assumption of the office of President with the formalities prescribed by the constitution thereof.

"I heartily reciprocate the statements you express for the continuance of friendly relations which have existed between the United States and the Hawaiian islands, and to assure you of my best wishes for your own personal prosperity.

"Written at Washington, the 7th day of August, 1894.

"Your Good Friend,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."
"By the President.
"W. Q. GRESHAM,
"Secretary of State."

In reply, Mr. Dole said:

"Mr. Minister: It is with sincere gratification that I have received the information that the President of the United States has conferred the recognition so promptly extended by your excellency to the Republic of Hawaii.

"Permit me, on behalf of the Hawaiian people, to reciprocate the friendly sentiments expressed by you toward this government, and assure you of our desire that relations of friendship and of commercial intercourse which shall be mutual and advantageous may ever exist between the two countries."

The confirmation of the reported recognition has taken the wind out of the royalists, and the most rabid of them acknowledge the cause of the exqueen is now dead. One prominent royalist, who expresses the views of many, said to the Associated Press correspondent last evening: "The recognition is complete. We must acknowledge the fact. But if the royalist commission, consisting of Parker, Widemann and Cummings, had never gone to Washington, the republic would never have been recognized. They have ruined the queen's cause as thoroughly as though they had taken a request from the queen for annexation."

THE COMTE DE PARIS DEAD.

The Head of the French Royal Family Quietly Passes Away.

London, Sept. 8.—The Comte de Paris died at 9 o'clock this morning at Stowe House. The death scene was one of quiet and peace on the part of the comte, and of profound grief to the circle of relatives about his bedside.

The last sacrament was administered to the Comte de Paris by Monsigneur Ahulst, rector of the Catholic Institute at Paris, whose mother was one of the ladies in waiting upon the wife of Louis Philippe.

A very large number of messages were dispatched from Stowe House to-day after the death of the Comte de Paris to distant relatives and friends. Yesterday a telegraphic message was received from a number of French royalists who met and prayed for the then dying man in the old cathedral of Laval, capitol of the department of Mayenne, saying: "Present to Monsignor Le Duc d'Orleans and Madame la Comtesse de Paris our respectful homage."

The wording of this message putting the name of the Duc d'Orleans, eldest son of the Comte de Paris first, shows, it is claimed, that the royalists of France already regard the Duc d'Orleans as king of France.

There are, however, two other pretenders to the throne of France, Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid and General De Bourbon, who styles himself Duc d'Anjou and who claims the throne. Their pretensions, it may be added, are ridiculed by the press and public of even royalist France.

The bells of Datford church and all those of Buckingham parish, in which Stowe House is situated, were tolled all the morning. It was at first reported that the remains of the late head of the house of Orleans would be interred in the mausoleum of the Orleans family, built by King Louis Phillippe in the chapel attached to the ancient castle at Dreux, 20 miles from Chartres, in the department of Eure et Loir, France. But permission had first to be obtained from the French government, and it is understood that the matter was discussed at a meeting of the French cabinet today. In any case, as already stated, the remains will be buried at Weybridge Surrey.

WRECKED OFF GREENLAND.

Adventures of Dr. F. A. Cook's Arctic Excursion.

North Sidney, C. B., Sept. 5.—The schooner Rigel, of Gloucester, Mass., Captain G. W. Dixon, arrived here today, having on board the crew and passengers of the steamer Miranda, which left New York July 7 with Dr. F. A. Cook's Arctic excursion. All the party are well. On August 9 the Miranda struck a rock near Sukkertoppen, West Greenland, and was abandoned in a sinking condition on August 23 in Davis strait, latitude about 61 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 58 degrees 40 minutes.

The particulars of the expedition and its disastrous termination are as follows:

After repairing the damages sustained by the iceberg collision of July 17, the Miranda left St. Johns, N. F., on July 29, and proceeded directly to Greenland. Much ice and fog were unexpectedly encountered off Cape Farewell. At one time the vessel came near being nipped in the floes, the rising of a fog disclosing ice all around. Considerable apprehension was felt by the officers, and visions of the fate of the Jeannette and Proteus expeditions arose among the passengers as the iron built Miranda was totally unfit to cope with the terrors of Arctic navigation. But fortunately a thin place in the floes was found and the ship driven through. The southwest coast of Greenland was so blocked with ice that no landing could be made until August 7, when the expedition reached Sukkertoppen, in latitude 65 degrees 25 minutes. Leaving this port on the morning of the 9th for Disco, the vessel had proceeded about seven miles at full speed when she struck with tremendous force on a hidden reef.

Everything loose went flying forward. The steward, Joseph Fardell, was struck by a trunk and slightly injured. A party at breakfast found themselves piled up with dishes and viands at the end of the cabin. Three times the high waves lifted the ship and let her down with a crash that shook her from end to end. When she floated off great excitement prevailed, as the vessel was soon seen to be settling. The boats were swung off and everything made ready to abandon the steamer. It was found, however, that the main injury was beneath the baltast tank, which filled so rapidly that the pumps could not control the inflow. But the water-tight bulkhead protected the other compartments and Eskimo pilots having at length come off in their hayacks, the steamer was gotten safely into harbor. As it was considered unsafe to proceed further with the damaged vessel, the situation of so large a body of excursionists on this inhospitable coast was not encouraging, especially when it was found that the Danish steamer which regularly visits the settlement had been stove in by ice and would not arrive this year.

It began to look as if the expedition might have to winter in Greenland, and short rations were served in anticipation of such a catastrophe. It was learned, however, through the Danish governor, that several American fishing schooners were on the halibut banks near Holsteinberg, 120 miles north. To secure one of these vessels Dr. Cook, with Messrs. Rogers, Porter and Dunning and four Eskimos started for the banks in an open boat. After a stormy voyage lasting ten days they found the Rigel, and brought her to the assistance of the people on the disabled steamship, and the passengers were transferred to the Rigel. The Miranda then took the Rigel in tow and left Sukkertoppen August 21, and proceeded directly to St. Johns, N. F. All went well for two days, but in a heavy sea the condition weakened the top of the ballast tank on which an enormous hydrostatic pressure was exerted, and it gave way at 12:30 a. m. August 23. Three blasts of the whistle gave warning to the Rigel to stand by. The night was cold, dark and foggy, and the vessels bounded like balls on the billows.

On board the Miranda all was confusion. The firemen, leaving the boiler room without orders, cut loose the best lifeboat, which was immediately dashed to pieces against the ship's side, and they were only kept in submission at the point of the captain's revolver. The carpenters tried in vain to stop the leak with blankets and mattresses, and at daylight, as water was invading the coal bunker and a storm was threatening, the ship was abandoned. The crew were taken aboard the schooner. It was fortunate that the passengers were already on the Rigel, as a transfer could hardly have been effected under the trying conditions without loss of life. Nothing except the sailors' baggage was saved from the Miranda. The passengers lost all their baggage except the clothing worn when they went on board the relief vessel at Sukkertoppen. Many of them lost expensive scientific instruments and hunting equipments. All the botanical, geological and ethnological collections, and all the photographs, probably the finest ever taken in Greenland, went down with the Miranda. Prof. Dyche, of Kansas university, lost a fine lot of Labrador and Greenland birds. Prof. Wright, of Oberlin college, was able to make interesting studies of the glaciers near Sukkertoppen, but otherwise the expedition was a failure from the scientist's standpoint, as it was also from that of the sportsman. The journey home was without incident other than adverse winds, the inconvenience of close quarters, and insufficient provisions, only ten days' supplies for 40 men having been placed on the Rigel, and the addition of the Miranda's crew made 91 persons on board this little craft of 107 tons.

The passengers slept in the hold on top of the salt and fish. Gulls and other seabirds constituted the only fresh meat of the party for the last ten days.

The great credit cannot be given to Capt. Dixon and the crew of the Rigel for their efforts in behalf of those whom they had rescued. The party will have a banquet at South Sydney before dispersing, at which time a handsome testimonial will be presented to Capt. Dixon. The lost steamship Miranda was built in 1884 for the St. John and New York trade. She is famous as the vessel which lost the celebrated Leary timber raft off Long Island sound. For two years past she has been running to Central America and the West Indies. She is said to have been insured for $90,000.

THE KING OF KOREA

Was Secretly in Favor of the Japanese.

Yokohama, Aug. 24.—Since the last dispatch of news to America, circumstances have occurred which throw much light on the long disputed question as to which side in the war was favored by the king of Korea. The lower classes in that country have no opinions on political subjects. If the middle class have any, they are not allowed to express them. Even the aristocracy have learned the necessity of keeping silence, if their views are opposed to those of the governing body. The only voice hitherto heard has been that of the ministry, a corrupt monarchy composed of the Ming family and their dependents who are completely under the control of China. It has been to their interest to represent that the sovereign was heartily in accordance with them. During the last few weeks their assurances to this effect have been generally accepted as true.

The queen, who is a blood relation of the Mings is undoubtedly under the influence of China and as she is understood to be greatly superior to her consort in intellect and force of character, her power to impress her ideas upon him has been easily credited that the Mings acted really in the king's name, and with his sanction was not seriously questioned up to the time when the Chinese diplomatic agent in Seoul deserted his post and left the court free from surveillance.

Then the Japanese envoy received a message from the king's father, suggesting that if an interview could be arranged in the palace his son could be induced to recognize the justice and friendliness of Japan's intention without much difficulty. The king's father officially known as the Tai Won Kun was at one period the regent of the country, but through the intrigues of the Mings, he was deposed some ten years ago and condemned to a long captivity. After his liberation he was forbidden to approach the court, but that he kept a watchful eye upon the course of events is proved by the accuracy of his statement respecting the sovereign. The Japanese envoy at once insisted upon meeting the monarch personally and under conditions that should enable him to speak his mind without restraint. Being denied this privilege by royal advisers he determined to present himself with an armed escort and sent for a detachment from the Japanese forces outside the city.

As this small guard passed by the palaces on the way to the envoy's residence, it was fired upon by Korean soldiers in the service of the Mings. These shots settled the fate of the ministry. The native troops were dispersed with scarcely a struggle, and an hour later the representative of Japan was in amicable conversation with the sovereign who did not hesitate to declare that he had been under coercion ever since the beginning of the imbroglio with China and that he was far from feeling the hostility toward Japan which his government had publicly attributed to him. In token of his sincerity he had already rid himself of his late council and summoned the Tai Won Kun to assist him in forming a new administration. Before the day was over a cabinet made up of radical opponents of the Ming faction had been installed with the Tai Won Wun as prime minister and a committee of seventeen to re-organize the administrative and reform the national laws upon a basis recommended by Japan. Such activity and energy had never before been witnessed since the foundations of the Korean monarchy were laid.

The extraordinary promptness of the king in assenting to every proposition put forward by the Japanese envoy might have laid him open to the suspicion of seeking merely to conciliate the new comers and to avert their animosity by unconditional submission, but for the discovery of an action on his part entirely inconsistent with any secret sentiment of ill will. As soon as the outgoing cabinet had left the palace and without waiting to consult his new council he called together the commanders of the few troops remaining at his disposal and ordered them instantly to join the Japanese army on the way to attack the Chinese at Asan.

Since the day that he came in contact with the envoy he has shown every disposition to co-operate so far as he was able with the movements for Korea's regeneration. When the Japanese army returned victorious to Seoul bringing with them the captured arms and standards, he sent a deputy to welcome and congratulate them. He has appointed a commissioner to visit Japan and thank the emperor for the promise of peace and a stable government to his country, and he has formally renounced the suzerainty of China, and proclaimed his intention to assert his independence and equality in all future dealings with that nation. Unless Japan falls utterly in the war, the vassalage of the past will never be renewed.

The political and social reforms which Japan demands are designed not only to prevent China from interfering hereafter, but also to give the whole people of Korea opportunity and power to improve their condition, and to prepare the country for the introduction of Western civilization. Several of them have already been decreed and put in force. These are: The adoption of a new royal title, which, though still meaning king in English, shall carry with it no significance of inferiority to a higher monarchy, as was previously the case; the establishment of a thorough diplomatic service under which ministers shall be sent to all the treaty states, the eligibility to office of all classes without distinction of rank; restrictions upon public expenditures, and periodical announcement of the revenues and disbursements; reduction in the number of national employes; absolute freedom of religious belief; abolition of slavery and all kinds of forced labor; prohibition of cruel or excessive punishment; and immediate abrogation of the law permitting punishment of the entire family of the criminal, however innocent; authorization of widows to remarry, and of all persons to marry according to their choice without compulsion. Other reforms are under consideration, and every citizen is permitted to offer the committee proposals for the general welfare.

THE PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION

Are Reported to be Safe at Godhaven.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5.—The Peary relief expedition has been heard from. The Danish vessel Tjalfe, commanded by Captain Brick, has arrived here from Greenland, and the captain reports that he met the members of the expedition at Godhaven on July 17. All were well.

Captain Brick states that the winter in the Arctic regions has been extraordinary long and severe, and he thinks that the chances of finding alive Bjorling and Kalstennius, the Sweedish explorers who started for the north in 1892, and the search for whom was one of the objects of the Peary relief expedition, are very remote.

The Peary relief expedition was sent out by the Philadelphia Geographical club. It is under the leadership of Henry G. Bryant. The other members of the party are Prof. Wm Libby, jr., of Princeton University, geographer; Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, geologist; Dr. Axel Onlin, of Sweeden, zoologist; Dr. H. E. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, surgeon; H. L. Bridgeman, of Brooklyn, and Emil Diebitch, of Port Royal, S. C., civil engineer.

It left St.

WASHINGTON.

WHO IS THE SINNER?

Mrs. Glasscock Gives Her Version of the Affair.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Carrie Brady Glasscock, the defendant in the divorce suit in which Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is the co-respondent, has written a statement of her side of the case for the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

She gives in detail the story of her alleged relations with the Nevada Senator, beginning with her office seeking attempts in Washington, and of the Senator promising her a position and loaning her money when the position had not been obtained. Her statement, after narrating the Senator's absence from the city, then goes on as follows:

"He (Senator Stewart) was very cordial and friendly, even fatherly toward me. His venerable face prevented his demonstrations of affection from being as offensive as they otherwise would have been.

He seated me on his sofa and inquired after my health. As I was still afflicted with malaria, he said he had a sure remedy, which he took himself. He made up a dose in a glass and gave it to me to drink. It put me to sleep. When I came to myself I found that he had taken advantage of me. I accused him of this crime and started to leave the office. He pleaded with me not to make a scene; that he had a family at home; that he had been overcome with his attachment for me; that he had obliged me so long; had worked so hard to get me a position; had given me money when my family were sick, and I was in distress, that I ought not to do him the great injury of exposure. He assured me he had certain and immediate prospect of receiving a permanent position for me with a large salary, which would place me and my children in comfort and beyond all want in the future. His promises and flattery finally overcame my indignation, and I consented to accept the permanent position he was soon to have for me.

"When I called again to receive the appointment it was not ready, but his promises and flattery were. He had now acquired power over me, as I had not exposed him for he could expose me; besides, I owed him money that I could not pay. He persuaded me to submit to him. I was now at his mercy, and he could command me as he pleased."

Then follow details of money paid, promises to obtain the position and frequent calls at the Senator's office. "One of his bank checks," Mrs. Glasscock says, "which was found in my pocket by my husband, aroused his suspicions, and he then followed me when I went out and had others watch me. He met me soon afterward coming out of the Senator's room. He created a stormy scene with me, and I realized the great shadows into which I had been led, and life no longer appeared worth living and but for my little children I think I would have drowned myself."

Mrs. Glasscock then narrates the bringing of a suit for divorce by her husband and her fruitless appeals to Senator Stewart for relief for herself and family. She says that the story was sent for her to the News and Observer by Frank Daniels, chief clerk of the interior department, who is part owner of that paper.

Senator Stewart was seen concerning the statements of Mrs. Glasscock, but beyond reiterating the charge that the husband and wife were trying to extort money from him, and to blackmail him, would say nothing. The case, he said, was in court and he would make no further statements before coming to trial.

WORKING UP THE CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Congressional Machine is Being Greased Up.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Capt. Thomas H. McKee and Congressman Bynum, the editors respectively of the Republican and Democratic campaign text books, are about ready to launch their productions. The Democratic headquarters will point a small moral from the defection of Senator Jones, of Nevada, from the Republican party, and will circulate it widely. The Republican headquarters profess little apprehension from Senator Jones' action, and express confidence that no other senators will follow Mr. Jones. The Republicans are circulating a leaflet containing the assertion that in 1893 the public debt was increased $7,770, and in 1884 was increased $50,004,790.

The Democratic congressional committee have advices that the total nominations made in districts now Democratic is 121, the whole number of Democratic districts in the present Congress being 219. Of the 121 nominations 97 or 74 per cent. are renominations of present incumbents. Secretary Gardner regards this as a high percentage of renominations, and considers that it indicates a high degree of confidence in the present representatives.

SENATOR DUBOIS IS STAUNCH.

He Will Always be a Good Republican, Silver or No Silver.

Washington, Sept. 6—Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who is in Washington, but expects to leave for the West to-night would not be questioned to-day concerning the action of Senator Jones, of Nevada, in leaving the Republican party and joining the Populists except to say that any reports concerning a similar move on his part had no foundation. He would be found in the Republican ranks to the end of his term, he said.

Senator Dubois regretted the action of Senator Jones and expressed the belief that the silver interests would be best subserved by remaining in the Republican party.

It is understood that when the senate committees are reorganized an effort will be made in the Republican caucus to secure Senator Jones as a member of the finance committee with some western Republican favorable to silver.

DUTIES IN CANADA.

The Rate on Spruce Logs and Paper Pulp.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Consul-General Reilly, of Quebec, Que., has telegraphed the State department the following extract from the official Gazette, published at Quebec. The consul-general requested that the matter be transmitted to Secretary Carlisle:

"Whereas, the present rate of dues chargeable on spruce logs is 25c per cord of 128 cubic feet, and whereas it is advisable to raise it while allowing a reduction when pulp wood is to be manufactured in this province; it is ordered that the rate of dues on spruce logs for paper pulp be fixed at 40c per cord of 128 cubic feet, but that a reduction of 15c per cord be allowed when the pulp wood is to be manufactured in the province."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Figures on the Amount of Our Export From Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Consul General Williams, of Havana, has forwarded to the state department a statement showing the exports of sugar and molasses from Cuba for the six months ending June 30, 1894. During that period there has been exported 823,311 tons of sugar, of which 792,394 tons were sent to the United States.

The molasses exported for the same time was 31,675 tons, of which 26,569 tons were sent to the United States. The United States has taken 95.66 per cent of the sugar crop of Cuba. The increased export for 1894 over 1893 was 273,479 tons.

INDIANS WERE SATISFIED.

They Quit the Country of Their Own Free Will.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Some time ago reports reached this country that a party of Sioux Indians, under contract with a wild west show, had been stranded in Antwerp and returned destitute to this country. The reports are contradicted in a communication received by Indian Commissioner Browning from Vice Consul Louis Hesse, at Antwerp, who says that the 26 Indians belonging to the Pawnee show left Antwerp full satisfied and of their own free will.

The remainder of the contract Indians were expected to be sent back to Dakota about five weeks after the departure of the 25.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

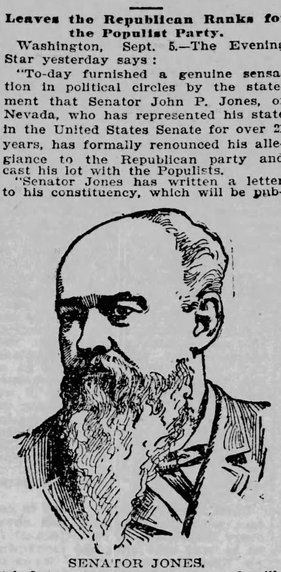
SENATOR JOHN P. JONES

Leaves the Republican Ranks for the Populist Party.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The Evening Star yesterday says:

"To-day furnished a genuine sensation in political circles by the statement that Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who has represented his state in the United States Senate for over 21 years, has formally renounced his allegiance to the Republican party and cast his lot with the Populists.

"Senator Jones has written a letter to his constituency, which will be published in Nevada to-morrow, and will be the first intimation to the people of that state that he has doffed the political garment which he has worn with such distinction for so many years, and will don the garb of the third party.



SENATOR JONES.

"His intentions have been kept secret from all but his most intimate associates, and it was his intention to have the first public announcement of his action made in the letter which will be published in his political home. With this end in view, Senator Jones declined to-day to speak of the contents of his letter, but it is understood that his change of policy is based almost entirely upon the question of silver.

"Senator Jones left Washington today for New York. His bolt makes the Nevada Congressional delegation solidly Populist, Senator Stewart having left the Republican party some time ago, and Representative Newlands having been elected as a silverite.

THEY WANT A DECISION.

Great Pressure on Secretary Carlisle About the Alcohol Schedule.

Washington, Sept. 11—Great pressure continues upon the secretary of the Treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue for a decision as to whether any regulations will be made looking to the enforcement of that clause of the new tariff bill providing for free alcohol for use in the arts and in medicinal preparations. A committee of the National Association of Druggists are at present engaged in the formulation of some tentative regulations which will be submitted to Secretary Carlisle Thursday next.

Meantime the commissioner of internal revenue is besieged by firms interested in the manufacture of medicinal preparations in which alcohol is used, of varnishes and other medicinal substances requiring the use of alcohol as a solvent, the distillers of wood alcohol and the distillers of whisky, all of whom have a vital interest in the final decision. From the standpoint of the Treasury many millions of revenue are involved, as it is claimed that under the free alcohol clause, if it should go into effect, a great portion of the whisky would be in the form of slightly adulterated medicinal preparations. The general impression among the officials at the Treasury department who are familiar with the situation is that Secretary Carlisle will be unable to overcome the difficulties in his path, and that without money and means it will be impossible for him to put the free alcoholic provision of the bill into effect until means are provided by Congress and then the question of repealing the provision would be considered.

SOME FIGURES ON EXPORTS

Which Are Given Out by the Department of State.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Replies have been received at the state department showing the amount of exports from various countries during the quarter ending June 30, 1894, to the United States. The reports are by the different consuls-general, and are compared with the reports for the same quarter of last year. The figures show a falling off, owing, no doubt in part to expected tariff changes.

The following are the figures:

Austria—Hungary, $3,488,357; decrease, $916,449; Belgium $1,472,868, decrease $846,814; Canada, maritime provinces $1,358,539, decrease $418,423; Canada, Ontario, $4,013,150, decrease $691,752; Canada, Quebec, $1,108,545, comparison not given; Germany, Frankfort district, $6,153,296, decrease $4,314,620; Italy $5,446,242, comparison not given; Netherlands $5,118,602, no comparison; Russia $796,766, no comparison; Sweden and Norway $450,197, decrease $675,235; Switzerland $2,133,793, decrease $1,256,155; England $26,332,664, decrease $16,050,318; Turkey $784,142, no comparisons; West Indies $28,299,075, no comparisons.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

Not Many Speakers Will be Assigned to Work.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The congressional campaign committees of both parties are doing nothing in the way of assignments of speakers in the campaign just opening unless appealed to by the party authorities from the district. The candidates prefer to make their own arrangement, is is found. Whenever an appeal is made for speakers from a district, however, there will be a supply furnished, though there is no regular supply arranged for such contingencies.

Comptroller C. H. Mansur, of the treasury, goes to West Virginia to-day to make a speech in W. L. Wilson's candidacy. The campaign textbooks of both parties are in type and will come from the press in a few days.

The Democratic committee is circulating thousands of leaflets with extracts from the wool trade Journals showing good market prices for wool.

CARLISLE'S DECISION.

The Secretary and the Producers Do Not Agree.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Carlisle is expected to render a decision on claims for sugar bounties unpaid prior to August 27, 1894, when the new tariff bill became a law. The amount involved is about $260,000.

The secretary will hold that under the law he is not only unauthorized to make these payments, but is specifically instructed by the new tariff act not to pay them.

The sugar producers, on the other hand, contend that Congress had no right and did not intend to prohibit the payment of bounties on sugar produced while the act of 1890 was in force.

UNION OF THE BLUE AND GRAY.

The Coming Marriage of Major Douglas and Nellie Grant Sartoris.

Washington, Sept. 8.—There is little doubt that ere many weeks the marriage will be solemnized of Miss Nellie Grant Sartoris and Major Douglass. This couple has been together most of the summer. Mrs. Sartoris came to this city Wednesday, and a few hours after her arrival, Major Douglass registered at the same hotel. They drive together, attend the theater, and are inseparable. The marriage will undoubtedly take place this fall. Major Douglass was a gallant Confederate officer.

LOUISIANA SUGAR MEN

Are Thoroughly Disgusted With Democracy.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The reported action of the sugar planters' convention at New Orleans yesterday favoring an alliance with the Republican party on national issues, on the ground that they had been betrayed by the Democratic party in denying them protection for sugar calls attention to the subject of sugar bounty.

The records of the treasury department show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the payments as bounty on sugar aggregated $12,099,899, of which amount $11,114,290 was on cane sugar, $852,174 on beet sugar, $17,312 on sorghum, and $116,121 on maple. Of the bounty on cane sugar $10,868,896 was paid to producers in the state of Louisiana, $223,166 to those in Texas, $22,113 in Florida, and $155 in Mississippi.

The records also show that the $11,114,290 bounty on cane sugar was paid to 578 producers which makes an average of $19,195.66 to each producer. The amount paid as bounty on beet sugars was divided among seven producers or factories, making the average payment to each $121,735. This, however, represents only a small proportion of the number of beneficiaries under the act, as each factory handles the crops of a large number of growers. This is also true of the cane factories, only the proportion of factories to producers is believed to be much less, while of course many persons are employed in the work and are indirect beneficiaries. The figures on acreage for the year ended June 30, 1894, are not yet all in, but those for the preceding year show that in the state of Louisiana the bounty averaged $47.52 for each acre of cane produced, in Texas $37.60 per acre, and in Florida $58.23 per acre. It is believed that average bounty per acre of cane produced in Louisiana for the year ended June 30, 1894, will be about $53.

IT WAS A GRAB GAME.

Senator Peffer Tells Why He Voted for a Salt and Wool Duty.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11.—Senator W. A. Peffer arrived in Topeka at 10 o'clock yesterday.

"Do you consider the work of the last Congress satisfactory?" asked an Associated Press representative.

"No," he said and the Senator looked a trifle rutfled.

"I consider the Fifty-third Congress the most stupendous failure in the history of the nation. Not a single act of public benefit was passed."

"What is your opinion of the new tariff bill?"

"I don't like to talk about it. The proceedings were so scandalous that I do not enjoy talking about it. I speak of the general discussion and the complete surrender of the Democrats to a handful of men. There were 38 Northern and Southern Democrats in favor of what has always been advocated by the Democratic party, but there were six Eastern men who call themselves Democrats, but who are really Republicans, controlled that majority in the Senate. At no time could they get a majority to support the proposed measure without a caucus, so they held the caucus, and gave instructions to have a bill prepared which would be satisfactory.

"Then the sugar trust came in with a demand that the sugar schedule be changed, and the silver men stood out and said: 'We will have this bill or none,' and then came the surrender. How humiliating to see a large body of men lay down their arms before a half dozen."

"Why did you vote to put a duty on salt?"

"I voted for a duty on both salt and wool, though I am really in favor of both free salt and wool. I discovered that the tariff legislation meant legislation in favor of class interests, and the revenue feature was completely lost sight of. I showed the Senate that all our Kansas salt manufacturers wanted was to retain their territory, that is, that some duty be put on salt that the area they supply might not be encroached upon by foreign salt.

"I favor a duty on wool because the bill proposed putting a duty on woolen goods, and I wanted the Kansas farmers' wool to be treated as well as the manufacturers.

"This whole thing was a grab game, and I simply did my best to see that Kansas people were treated as well as other classes."

The Senator is 63 years old to-day, but he bears his age well, and looks better and younger than when he last left Topeka.

THE STANFORD ESTATE.

Most of the Difficulties Have Been Arranged.

San Francisco, Cal., September 10.—As soon as the distribution is ordered she will begin operations in a new field. Then, under her personal supervision, the erection of nearly half a million dollars' worth of new buildings and the early extension of the University to three times its present magnitude will be begun.

Mrs. Stanford has been arranging to begin large operations at Palo Alto next spring. The present quadrangle and the few brick buildings in its rear are but the nucleus of the great groups of buildings planned by Senator Stanford, and his plans are to be carried out without change. The present quadrangle is to be enclosed by a larger and still more handsome one, and several groups of buildings are to flank it.

The plans for early enlargement of the institution include a large amount to new apparatus, the purchase of 50,000 books, the employment of a great many professors and instructors and the opening of new departments.

The plans for the future as settled upon include a conservatory of music, which shall be equal to anything in America, the equipment of a great art school, departments of professional instruction, etc.

Mrs. Stanford has stated that all of her property and all of the estate willed to her by Senator Stanford is, with the exception of a few comparatively small bequests, to go to the university, and that when the estate comes into her private possession it will be used for the university during her life, as it will be after her death.

The university, however, can get nothing from these bequests until distribution is made. As soon as distribution is effected the Stanford university will at once have added to its available income the income of $17,000,000. It will from that time have practically the income of the entire Stanford fortune, which, in times of ordinary prosperity would exceed, it is stated, $1,500,000. Its income will be three times that of Harvard, the richest of American universities, and greater than that of the University of Berlin.

VIOLATED THE SEAL LAWS.

The Mohican Nabs the Steamer Collier, of Williamette.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.—The steamer Collier, of Williamette, from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, brings news that on August 14, the schooner Favorite, flying the English flag, was captured by the Mohican, for violating the sealing laws, and turned over to H. M. S. Pheasant, which sent her to Victoria. She had aboard between 1,400 and 1,800 skins when captured.

Capt. Hausen says the catch in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor this season has been fair, and sailors, as a rule, are satisfied.

Good News From Muncie.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 6.—In addition to the starting of the C. H. Over Window Glass works to-day, the Muncie Flint Glass company will put thirty blowers, or about one hundred hands, to work. In fifteen days the entire factory will be in operation. All of Muncie's several glass factories are preparing to resume work this month.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

A Tremendous Republican Victory in Tom Reed's State.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 11.—It went far beyond the wildest expectations of the most sanguine Republican in Maine. Never before in the history of the state has such a majority been rolled up for any party or any man. When James G. Blaine carried the state of Maine for President in 1884 by 18,000 plurality, it was considered a remarkable and glorious victory. Yesterday Governor Cleaves was re-elected by a plurality of from 37,000 to 40,000.

Reed's Victory.

Four years ago when Thomas B. Reed carried his Congressional district, usually a very close one, by 1,800 majority, he was congratulated from one end of the country to the other on his grand victory. In the general Republican overthrow of 1890, the glorious way in which Speaker Reed's constituency stood by him was a matter of consolation to the Republicans. Yesterday Thomas B. Reed was sent back to Congress by over 10,000 majority. It is more than five times as great a majority as was ever given for any Republican in the district. Congressmen Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle are returned by the unprecedented majorities ranging from 6,000 to 9,000; their districts have ordinearily a larger Republican vote than Mr. Reed's.

Have Carried Every County.

The Democrats have not carried a single county in the entire state of Maine. In the legislature they will have less than a dozen members in both branches.

The result is so startling that it is hard even for Republicans to realize it. The most unusual feature of the entire result is the great vindication of Reed by his constituents. From the present returns he must have received nearly one-half of the Democratic votes in his district. A majority of 10,000 in a district where not more than 30,000 votes are cast is pretty nearly making it unanimous. It is a Reed day, it is a Reed victory; it tells in the most emphatic way possible what Czar Reed's friends and neighbors in Maine, Democrats and Republicans alike, think of him as their representative.

The Pluralities in 1892.

Mr. Reed was elected in 1892 by 1,687 plurality; Mr. Dingley, in the Second district, had 3,628 plurality; Mr. Milliken was elected by 1,882 plurality, and Mr. Boutelle by 4,288 plurality. These figures are very interesting now.

The Prohibitionists and Populists are not largely in evidence, so far as returns indicate. A heavy rain put a quietus upon the telegraph and telephone wires early in the evening, but returns have been received by the Associated Press from over 100 cities and towns, and these indicate the state has re-elected Governor Cleaves (Rep.) over Charles C. Johnson (Dem.) by a majority which will exceed 37,000, the largest in the history of the party. The Republicans have carried every county in the state, and at 11 o'clock it is estimated that the legislature will have a working Republican majority of 125, which insures the re-election of Senator William P. Frye. Thomas B. Reed has been re-elected to Congress by a plurality estimated at 10,000. Nelson Dingley, Seth H. Milliken and C. H. Boutelle are also re-elected to Congress by majorities ranging from 6,000 to 9,000. The total vote will probably exceed 110,000.

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Vermont Carried for the G. O. P. by an Overwhelming Majority.

Rutland, Vt., Sept. 11.—Returns from all towns in the state received by the town clerk here show the Republican majority to be 27,180, and the plurality 28,356. Official returns will change these figures very little. The following is the analysis:

Republican vote, 1894, 49,746; 1890, 23,462. Democratic vote, 1894, 14,380; 1890, 19,313. Republican gain, 9,274.

The Senate is Republican to a unit, and the House stands as follows: Republicans, 232; Democrats, 9; Populist, 1. Three towns made no choice.

THE PYTHIANS DECIDE

Not to Allow the Use of the German Ritual.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The much-mooted German question was decided by the supreme lodge of the K. of P. to-day by a decisive vote against permitting the use of the ritual in other than the English language. Two votes were taken, the first on the substitution of the minority report to give the German lodges five years of grace in which to adopt the English ritual resulted 74 to 41.

Vote of 39 to 36.

Then the majority report was adopted by a vote of 39 to 36. The gist of the majority report is found in the following recommendation:

"That the supreme lodge reannounce and reaffirm the declaration made at the Kansas City session that henceforth and forevermore the ritual in this and all other English-speaking nations shall be printed in the English language only, and when the standard of our order shall be planted in any country speaking another than the English language the rituals therein shall be printed and all concerns over which this body has control should be constructed only in the language of such government to the end that it may be known to all men and all nations that round our altar Pythian knights are taught, as one of the cardinal principles of our order, undying loyalty and devotion to the government to which they owe their allegiance whether it be the land of their birth or the country of their adoption."

John H. Russe, of Indiana, was the author of the minority report which recommended that lodges which have remained loyal to the supreme lodge and were working with rituals in other than the English language when the last ritual was promulgated be furnished with rituals in the language they were previously using for a period of five years, after which they should surrender them and use only the English. Three hours of warm debate was held over the question. The principal speech for the minority was made by Representative Featherstone, of Wisconsin, and for the majority by Representative Carter, of California.

It was argued against the minority proposition that if five years were granted the German lodges, they would apply for another extension of time at the end of that period, and the whole question would have to be fought over.

Sitting in committee of the whole the lodge has approved the unanimous report of the committee on the state of the order recommending that saloonkeepers, bartenders and professional gamblers be declared ineligible to membership, but not affecting those who have already become members. The question has not been acted upon by the supreme lodge proper.

ALTHOUGH HE IS A POPULIST

He Cannot Afford to Live on $5,000 a Year.

Kansas City, Sept. 11.—Hon. T. J. Hudson published yesterday a letter giving his reasons for declining to make the race for Congress as the candidate of the People's party in the Third Kansas district. In the letter, which was addressed to the chairman of the convention which nominated him, Congressman Hudson explains his pecuniary condition, which, he says, is the sole cause of his withdrawal.

His property is heavily encumbered, and his holdings have rapidly depreciated in value, while his law practice has dwindled to nothing, owing to his Congressional duties. He says his income as Congressman has proven insufficient to meet the demands upon it.

SMITH IS FOR, CRISP AGAINST.

Democratic Leaders in Georgia Do Not Quite Agree.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8.—A mass meeting of Democrats was held in this city last evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp, reviewing the work of Congress, and of Secretary Hoke Smith, against the free coinage of silver. Speaker Crisp expressed his personal preference for the free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The Last Grand Parade of the G. A. R. at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—Forty thousand men who fought to save the Union marched through the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny to-day. The old familiar war tunes to which they and their comrades rushed to victory or to death filled the air, and echoed back from the surrounding hills. The music made their hearts beat as in the stirring times of thirty years ago, and brought the flush of patriotism and courage to their cheeks. But while they stepped out boldly and bravely, they could not straighten their bent forms nor conceal their gray hair and furrowed cheeks.

No Heavy Rifles.

They carried no heavy rifle with its glittering bayonet, but aided their aged limbs with walking canes, while here and there in the lines of blue came a comrade on crutches. They marched no more beneath the yawning muzzles of frowning cannon, but passed battery after battery of bright eyes while the fair enemy waved white handkerchiefs and applauded with shrill sweet voices. On every street corner and vacant lot rose tier above tier of human faces, and as the veterans passed cheer after cheer greeted them. Every window along the route, the fire escapes and rooftops were crowded, while the sidewalks were packed solidly from the building line to the wire ropes stretched along the curb to prevent interference with the free movement of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At 10:30 o'clock the parade started from the historic Monongahela House, on the banks of the river from which it takes its name.

First came Company A, Second battalion, Naval Reserves, N. G. P., guard of honor to Commander-in-Chief Adams.

Order at the Departments.

Then followed the departments of the G. A. R., in the following order:

Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia and North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

The decorations of the two cities were most lavish. It was stated by men who attended many previous encampments, that while individual displays hay have been excelled in other cities, they had never seen decorations on such a general scale. Hardly a dwelling, no matter how poor nor how far from the route of parade, but at least had a flag and usually a display of bunting as well, while the business houses in every part of the cities made a gorgeous showing.

Display of Patriotism.

This was not the only manner in which the gratitude, pride and patriotism of the citizens was displayed. They gave more certain evidence by the manner in which they turn out to greet the old soldiers. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the spectators. Every available inch along the route was packed, every side street was jammed full of people for a hundred yards back, and the housetops for blocks were hidden by masses of enthusiastic applauders.

A rough estimate is that between 500,000 and 600,000 people saw the parade. Of this number 300,000 to 350,000 came over the railroads, 100,000 arriving this morning. The almost innumerable lines of electric roads running to thickly-settled suburbs within a radius of 15 miles brought as many more.

Appreciated the Honor.

The old soldiers appreciated the honor done them and turned out in force, but few being seen out of line while the parade was moving. But this was not their only reason for determining to make the parade one long to be remembered. The weather was perfect. The sky put on its deepest blue tint, relieved here and there by white fleecy clouds, without the suggestion of a storm; the sun shone brilliantly, but its rays were tempered by a cool and bracing breeze. It was an ideal day for a parade, both for the men in line and for the spectators.

The National Association of Naval Veterans met again this morning, and elected the following officers: Commodore, Will E. Atkins, Cincinnati; captain and shipmate, Geo. C. Ireland, Brooklyn; commander, G. W. Shaw, Zanesville, O.; lieutenant commander, J. J. Gillman, Boston.

Henry Paul, a member of a West Virginia post, was struck by a Birmingham electric car and injured, but not seriously.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and his staff are at the Monongahela House.

This was probably the last time the veterans will turn out in such force, as it is seriously contemplated by the G. A. R. officials in view of the advancing age and infirmities of members to abandon this most attractive feature of the national encampment. Therefore they proposed to make the last parade a success, and tramped over the two miles of route with the same determination that characterized them when they marched against the Southern armies.

On the Reviewing Stand.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, with his staff and a number of notable men and women from all parts of the country, occupied the reviewing stand in the Allegheny park, and saluted each division as it swung around and passed in review.

The arrangements for the comfort of the marchers were excellent. At short distances apart were stationed emergency hospitals, with the red cross fluttering before the door, while all along the route were men with cool water and lemonade for the veterans.

CONVENTION OF NAVAL VETERANS

Their Ninth Annual Meeting Held in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Sept. 11.—The ninth annual convention of Naval Veterans was held in the room of the Allegheny County Bar association last night. There were 200 delegates present.

Rear Admiral Osborn presided. His annual report showed a very encouraging condition of affairs, notwithstanding the defalcation of the fleet paymaster last year. When the Indianapolis convention adjourned there was not a dollar in the treasury, and the association was heavily in debt. During the past year all the old accounts have been settled, as well as all bills of the present administration. In closing, Rear Admiral Osborn stated that having served four terms, he would like to be relieved from the duties of his office.

National Secretary Bostwick's report showed that charters have been issued to seven local associations during the year, in the cities of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Bath, Me., Boston, Annapolis, Lowell, and Rockford, Ill.

Second Vice-President Francis R. Allen, of the Northern Ohio department, proposed a resolution asking Congress at its next session to so amend the laws regulating enlisted men in the navy that those competent may aspire to higher position.

The resolution was supported by the shipmates, and it was decided to memorialize Congress. As the law stands, enlisted men cannot rise above the rank of warrant officer.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS

Meet in Y. M. C. A. Rooms at Pittsburg and Elect Officers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—The National Association of Army and Navy Chaplains met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms and elected Rev. T. H. Haggerty, chaplain of the Ninety-third Illinois, president, and Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, secretary. A resolution was adopted expressing the interest which the chaplains still feel in the soldiers to whom they administered in war time.

Between August 25 and September 3, there were 53 cases of cholera and 21 deaths throughout the German empire.

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the great SKIN CURE

Instantly Relieves TORTURING Skin Diseases

And the most distressing forms of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful on record.

Sold throughout the world. Price, RESOLVENT, $1; OINTMENT, 50c.; SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Skin and Blood Humors," free.

CONGRESSMAN MEYER TALKS.

He is With the Sugar Planters All Through.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Adolph Meyer, Congressman from the First Louisiana district, yesterday talked to an Associated Press reported of the movement toward the Republican party as shown by the developments Thursday at the meeting of sugar planters:

He said: "It may mean that a Republican delegation may be sent to the next Congress from Louisiana, and that Republican Presidential electors may be chosen two years from now. This movement is no more than might have been expected. The Democratic Congress has dealt shamefully with the great interests of Louisiana after repeatedly promising to sustain it. The party has received strong and consistent support from the state for many years, and the first time it secures complete control of the government, proceeds to inflict upon Louisiana the hardest blow she was ever given by legislation. We have not only been dealt unfairly with, but have been deceived, in a word, buncoed.

"We were promised back in the Presidential campaign that the sugar industry should not be crippled by change in the tariff. Then when the tariff bill was to be amended in the Senate there was a definite promise to our Senators that the bounty should be continued for this year. The crops of this year were started on that understanding; investments have been made on that basis, yet the party to which the state has given its undivided support enacts a bill that will drive many of its prosperous business men to bankruptcy."

"The Republican party on the other hand has enacted legislation under which the sugar industry has prospered. The Republicans in this Congress have voted for the sugar bounty on all occasions, and I think have done so consistently. So have the Louisiana Democrats for that matter. Now Congress holds a further menace over our heads in the form of a threat to put sugar on the free list at the next session. No other industry has been treated in this way."

"How far is the new organization expected to go?"

"It may make Republican nominations for Congress this fall. The gentlemen who have started this movement only suggest co-operation with the Republicans on national issues and do not propose a state ticket or local tickets."

When asked to state his personal opinion he said: "I would not advise our people to go into the Republican party. They would do better to make nominations for Congress on the Democratic ticket with the understanding that their representatives should act independently wherever they can serve the interests of their state best by doing so.

THE SHERIFF'S SON TELLS

The Story of the Negro Lynching at Millington.

Memphis, Sept. 10.—The whole plot of the lynching of the six negro incendiaries near Millington, the night of August 31, has been laid bare, and before many hours elapse every man implicated in the conspiracy will be in jail. Robert McCarver, son of J. A. McCarver, sheriff of Shelby county, is the man who exposed the conspirators. He was called before the Grand Jury last night and told the whole story. Young McCarver at first refused to testify, but when given the alternative of going to jail for contempt of court or revealing the plot he chose the latter. In his testimony before the Grand Jury McCarver said that he was invited to participate in the massacre of the negroes by H. N. Smith, one of the men now in the county jail, under indictment of murder in the first degree for complicity in the lynching.

Smith gave McCarver the names of the men who would compose the mob, and told how the negroes would be arrested by Detective W. S. Richardson, placed in a wagon and driven to Big Creek swamp, where the mob would be in waiting. When the invitation to assist in the assassination was tendered to young McCarver it was represented that his father knew all about it, and that Judge Cooper, of the Criminal Court, was not in the dark. These representations were untrue, and were made by Smith with the intention if possible of mixing Sheriff McCarver in the affair through his son, so that his hands would be tied if an investigation should be instituted by the authorities.

Young McCarver declined to join the mob, but the lynching came off on time. McCarver, the day after the lynching, disclosed the details of the plot to Joseph Thiers and Hoffman, from whom the Grand Jury obtained its first information about the conspiracy and the importance of McCarver's testimony.

Criminal Court Judge Cooper yesterday, after hearing of McCarver's confession, ordered him placed under $10,000 bond to insure his presence at the trial of lynchers, but he being unable to furnish bail was sent to jail.

CUT DOWN TO TWO YEARS.

The Governor of New York Cannot Stay in So Long.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The constitutional convention, in committee of the whole, yesterday adopted a resolution changing the term of governor and lieutenant governor from three years, as at present, to two years, and providing that in all cases the state engineer shall be a practical civil engineer.

Money, Crops, Trade.

R. G. DUN & CO. ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There Are Signs of Both Encouragement and Discouragement—Bradstreet's Finance Report.

New York, Sept. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade which issued to-day says:

The business outlook is much like an April day, with alternate clouds and sunshine. In some branches strong improvement still continues, while in others trade is diminishing. Strikes lessen for the time the working force, perhaps as much as it is otherwise increased, but the strike of garment workers spread so rapidly that an early settlement is considered certain, while the strikes in cotton mills have advanced prices so much that a settlement is thought not distant.

The government crop report is expected to foreshadow a great loss in corn, while other observers believe reports materially exaggerated and estimates of the yield range all the way from 1,500,000,000 to 1,700,000,000. This uncertainty affects business prospects to some extent, and an advance of half a cent the past week has followed receipts not half those of the same week last year. Wheat receipts have been 5,677,157 bushels against 4,550,337 last year, and yet the price advanced half a cent, although Atlantic exports were only 1,158,674 bushels against 2,111,644 last year. Pork advanced 25 cents per barrel and lard 25 cents per 100 pounds as smaller estimates of the corn supply were entertained. The first bids against spot cotton and the new crop have appeared and the Financial Chronicle estimates the yield at 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bales, its record of last year's crop being 7,527,211 bales, though late in the year some prophets predicted only 6,500,000 bales. To all appearance the new crop will exceed the maximum world's consumption of American, of which stock carried over September 1, here and abroad, was 1,585,484 bales.

Sales of wool have fallen to 4,115,100 pounds, of which about a million pounds actually belong to the previous week against 7,616,500 in 1892, and domestic fine wool has weakened about a cent at Boston, although Australian has advanced 11-2 cent with stronger foreign markets.

Failures in August aggregated liabilities of $19,139,477, of which $3,172,330 were in manufacturing and $5,078,153 in trading concerns. During the week the failures were 215 in the United States against 323 last year and 47 in Canada against 25 last year.

Bradstreet on Finance.

New York, Sept. 8.—Bradstreets financial review says: The course of quotations during the present week is indicative of the prevalence of bullish views in speculative circles. The adoption of the tariff and the indications of increased activity in general business and railroad traffic which have followed, do not, as yet, seem to stimulate the growth of public interest in the market to the extent which was anticipated. London, too, while displaying a sensational interest in the American market has not been a purchaser of our securities to any extent, the public there occupying itself with the movement in South American and silver securities. In spite of this, failure of the market to broaden out the professional element in Wall street evidently cherishes a belief in the proximity of an improvement in values. The disposition to cover shorts is strongly marked.

Officials of Western roads affected by the decreased corn crop, continue to give utterance to discouraging views. This, however, is lost sight of, in view of the statements made by managers of lines in other portions of the country, an example of which is afforded by the Pennsylvania, which system, it is declared, is enjoying a remarkably active and heavy freight traffic. Efforts to cast doubt upon the ability of important Western lines the Rock Island and St. Paul, to continue the payment of dividends at the customary rate have been met by intimations from high sources that no reduction is contemplated, and that the example of the Burlington will be followed by the roads in question.

Among the noteworthy incidents of the week are the growing interest in low priced bonds, and the improvement which more favorable earnings has started in the stocks and securities of bankrupt roads like the Northern Pacific. At the same time the improving trade conditions and growing railroad traffic and earnings throughout the South appear to be rendering the Southern railroads favorites in speculation.

THE HUNGARIAN CROPS.

Some Interesting Facts From Consul Germaine, at Zurich.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Eugene Germaine, United States consul at Zurich, Switzerland, has forwarded to the State department a report dated August 24, concerning the crop report of Hungary. It shows that the wheat crop is superior in quality, but about 15 to 20 per cent less than that of last year. The estimated crop is about 8,700,000 tons of wheat. The prospects for good markets, the report says, is discouraging. The international agricultural depression now prevailing has affected agrarian interests as well as the milling interests of the world. Protractive duties, the report says, have failed to produce the desired effect or